

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

*RECEIVED*

MAR 17 1913

*Publications Branch*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS

THE INTELLIGENCE REQUIRED FOR THE SOLVING OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IS NOT A THING OF MERE INTELLECT. IT MUST BE ANIMATED WITH THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT AND WARM WITH SYMPATHY FOR HUMAN SUFFERING. IT MUST STRETCH OUT BEYOND SELF-INTEREST, WHETHER IT BE THE SELF-INTEREST OF THE FEW OR OF THE MANY. IT MUST SEEK JUSTICE. FOR AT THE BOTTOM OF EVERY SOCIAL PROBLEM WE WILL FIND A SOCIAL WRONG.—Henry George.

MARCH 12, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 28,500 WEEKLY



## This Incubator Makes Good In CANADA



Built for Use in Canada

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

which tells all about Ideal Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why the prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

You can settle your doubts right now about what kind of an incubator to buy for our climate for the IDEAL Incubator has been made especially to suit Canadian weather conditions.

No longer are trial hatches necessary. After numerous trials in various sections of the Northwest the IDEAL has been built with a ventilating system that automatically regulates moisture to suit all conditions—and insures success from the very beginning.

With the IDEAL we furnish automatic ventilators, best safety lamp, burner, chimney, wicks, lamp bracket, egg tester, egg trays, thermometer and a regulator that takes care of temperature. Also complete instructions, so you can make big money from the start. Write for special low price.

J. W. Miller Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba

NOTE—Large shipment of the famous IDEAL Incubators just received. Can ship you at once without duty and at low freight rates. Get prices and see how much money I can save you.

"THE GREAT LIVE STOCK AND EDUCATIONAL SHOW"

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL

## WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

REGINA, SASK., MARCH 11 to 14, 1913

THE PRIZE LIST contains 130 Sections and 500 Prizes for HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and JUDGING. There is also the Provincial Poultry Show. Entries close Feb. 22. Single Fare on all railways.

\$5,000.00 IN PRIZES

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, or Programmes, apply to

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, 101 Donahue Block, Regina

## PURE BRED CATTLE SALE

Under the Auspices of The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association

Will be held in conjunction with the Winter Fair on March 14. Males and a few females of all the leading breeds will be offered. Contributions solicited. For Information, Rules, etc., apply to

J. COCHRANE SMITH, Secy., Dept. of Agric., Regina



Own your car—don't let it own you. A new Mr. Dooley rises to remark that there are only two kinds of cars—"the Fords and the can't affords." You'll want a Ford when the season is on. Then buy it today.

There are more than 220,000 Fords on the world's highways—the best possible testimony to their unexcelled worth. Prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario, Can.

## GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1865

Paid-up Capital.....\$5,000,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....3,300,000  
Total Assets, over.....69,000,000

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Honorary President JOHN GALT, President.  
Vice-Presidents—WM. PRICE AND R. T. RILEY.

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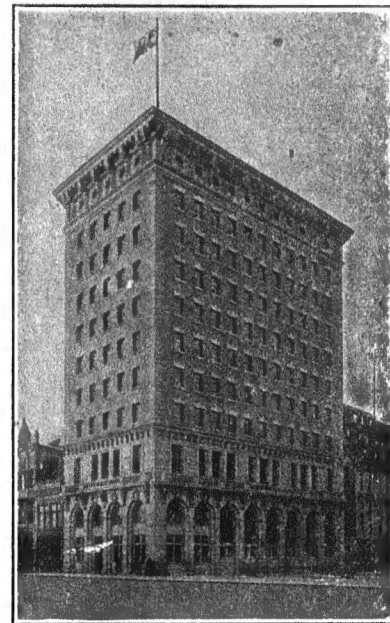
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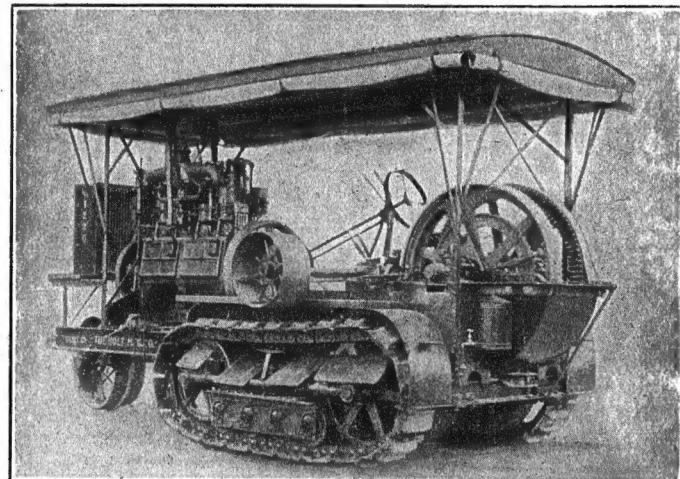
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Enderby, Hazelton, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Telkwa, Vancouver—City Heights, Cordova St., Fairview, Granville and Robson St., Main St., Mount Pleasant, Vernon, Victoria. Over 260 Branches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Agents and Correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. Over 296 Branches in all

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A general Banking business transacted.  
WINNIPEG BRANCH - - - - - D. M. NEEVE, Manager



REPLACES  
HORSES



## HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

We want you to know more about the Caterpillar, because, if you are looking for a traction engine to replace the horses on your farm, the Caterpillar will do it; and we know you will be interested in finding out more about it, especially as to how it has actually worked in the field. It will work wherever horses can, and oftentimes in places that are too soft and muddy for them. One owner freighted a mile through a slough this last spring where teams had to go five miles around. Then, too, it won't pack the ground, and so is a most practical tractor for seeding. If you will fill out the coupon we will be very glad to send you a catalogue.

Canadian Holt Co. Ltd.

609 Eighth Ave. W.

Calgary

Alberta

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....  
2-12-13  
C.C.C.



# Choice Seed Grain

## On Crop Payment Terms with A Small Cash Payment

Last year the wealthier class of farmers bought Marquis wheat. This year every farmer wants some. But even at present moderate prices thousands cannot buy what they need **and pay cash for it.** We are going to give such men a chance.

### Our Special Terms

1. One-third cash and balance next fall; 2. Ten per cent. discount for all cash or if paid in full by June 1st, 1913; 3. We pay the freight; 4. Our prices on crop payment terms are no higher than we have been getting from cash customers, although our terms are now very much better; 5. Orders on crop payment terms to be at least ten bushels; 6. Extra special prices to purchasers of a carload.

### What we have To offer you

Our line is confined to Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. We have Marquis Wheat, Banner and Abundance Oats, Mensury, Eclipse and O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Premost and Common Flax. We are in an exceptionally fine position to fill orders for straight or mixed carloads, and our prices are no higher than you will have to pay for less desirable seed. Some of our Oats and Barley is registered seed and an Inspection Certificate of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is attached to each bag of registered seed. Some of the seed we handle won prizes at the big Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge and at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair.

### Can we trust Each other?

You may not know us and we probably do not know you. The easiest way for you to get our confidence is to furnish a recommendation from your Banker. Then you may want to know if you can safely deal with us. We are growers of seed grain. We have our own farms. Our Company is made up of farmers' sons. Three of our men are Agricultural College Graduates. We name as references the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Saskatoon or Regina) and any Farm Paper, Agricultural Dept., or Agricultural College in Western Canada. And, as a further protection, **if you are not satisfied with our seeds, return them at our expense and your money will be cheerfully refunded.**

### Only a short time Left to buy seed

We want to have all our seed shipped out by March 31st. All orders received after that date will have to be accompanied by cash payment, and while we will use our best effort to insure prompt delivery, customers ordering late in the season must relieve us of all responsibility for delay in delivery **after the goods are billed out.** Act today. Mail this coupon and we will send you prices and samples by return.

#### MOONEY SEED CO. LIMITED Saskatoon, Sask.

Please send me Samples and Prices of the following:

Kind of Grain	Bush. Required	Kind of Grain	Bush. Required
Marquis Wheat	.....	Eclipse Registered	.....
Banner Oats	.....	O.A.C.No.21 Barley	.....
Abundance Oats	.....	Premost Flax	.....
Abundance Registd.	.....	Common Flax	.....
Mensury Barley	.....		

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

For reference as to my reliability I refer you to the manager of  
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## The Mooney Seed Co. LIMITED

*"Seedsmen to men who care"*

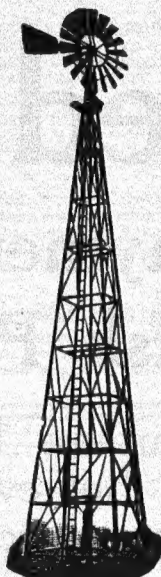
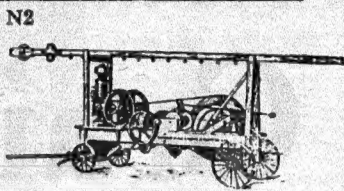
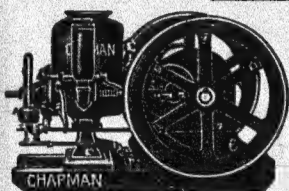
SASKATOON

SASK.

THIS COUPON, if attached to an order accompanied by cash in full, entitles the customer to a discount of **TEN PER CENT.** off any of our Seed Grain except our Registered Stock.



## Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



### Go Deeper Than the Surface

*Instinct and experience have taught the wise old hen to scratch below the surface and carefully examine everything she eats.*

*Intelligence and necessity have convinced the progressive farmer in need of an Engine, Well Drill, Feed Mill, Windmill, Pump, Tank or Water Supply goods to buy the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co's lines because he has gone deeper than the crate, has looked them over and tried them out.*

*Buy what experience has proven supreme, because you are backing your judgment with your money.*

*If your dealer does not handle our lines write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.*

## Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily  
Capacity  
300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY  
GLADSTONE, MAN.



## Seven Dead Gophers For One Cent

No doubt you know, from costly experience, how much damage a colony of live gophers can do to your crops. Probably you know, too, how hard it is to get rid of them.

Here is the most effective way :

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide", which will make half a gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers—7 for a cent.

## "GOPHERCIDE" (Registered)

is a new preparation which our chemists have devised. It has a strychnine base, and equal killing power, but it is free from the extremely bitter taste which the gophers detest in ordinary strychnine.

power indefinitely, even when exposed to the weather.

"Gophercide" is equally effective in exterminating prairie dogs, rats, field mice and squirrels, and when used on meat it attracts and destroys wolves, coyotes and foxes.

"Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, and penetrates through and through the wheat, instead of staying on the outside, as some poisons do. Grain treated with "Gophercide" retains its killing

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide" and try it out as soon as the gophers appear in the spring. Every female killed early means dozens less during the year. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,  
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,  
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

2

## Smut

Only Automatic Machine of its Kind on the Market. Pickles at the Rate of 135 Bushels per Hour.

**Absolutely Killed** Self-Operating Proven Success



STRICTLY  
GUARANTEED

Don't suffer losses caused through smut in grain, when you can absolutely eliminate it with The Automatic Seed Grain Pickler here pictured. Pickles at the rate of 135 bushels per hour. Self-operating, weight of grain supplying power for operation. Built for using both Bluestone and Formaldehyde and does absolutely perfect work with every kind of grain. Only known method that will pickle flax. Conveniently light, yet strongly built to last lifetime with ordinary care. 2500 sold last year with guarantee of money back and freight paid both ways if not perfectly satisfactory in estimation of user. Not one complaint received nor one machine returned.

Prices for Pickler using formaldehyde, \$17.00. Built of solid copper for bluestone, \$20.00. Fully guaranteed. Freight prepaid to any point in Canada. See your dealer today. Insist on Automatic Seed Grain Pickler. If he can't supply you send order direct and machine will be shipped at once C.O.D. Demand last year far greater than supply. Avoid disappointment. Order today. Write for literature fully describing this machine.

DOMINION SPECIALTY WORKS

WINNIPEG

DEPT. C

## Consider Now

what it will cost and how much money you will save on your next season's fertilizer bill if you should buy your

## Nitrate of Soda

and other Farm Chemicals and mix them yourself.

Your own brand MIXED AT HOME will be better than any patent brand and is sure to have in it just what you want.

Book of formulas and full instructions for Home Mixing will be sent

FREE OF COST

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## Cheaper Power for Every Purpose

\$45

AND

UPWARDS

The WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed and save you money every hour it works.

Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel—equipped for both at no extra charge.

The recent award of Gold Medal at Budapest, Hungary, in open competition with the best engines of all countries is clinching proof that the Waterloo Boy leads the World in Construction, Power, Service and Durability.

Has many important exclusive features—Speed Lever works like throttle on a locomotive; old reliable fly ball governor, automatic feed regulation, open jacket, starts easy in Winter, interchangeable parts, etc.

Lowest in price because made in largest quantities, at low manufacturing cost. Guaranteed 5 Years. Book free. Write today. Burrage-Cooper Company, Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



Awarded Gold Medal First Prize at the International Gasoline & Oil Engine Show Budapest, Hungary

\$45

AND

UPWARDS



# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI

March 12th, 1913

Number 11

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

## Our Ottawa Letter

**Deadlock on the Naval Bill—Week's continuous session in the Commons—Liberals Determined to Force Election**

Ottawa, March 10.—Amidst Liberal taunts of defiance and Conservative cries of "No Surrender," the vociferous singing of "God Save the King," "O! Canada," "Rule Britannia" and "Good Night

Ladies," as a compliment to a large number of the fair sex in the galleries, the all week session of the Commons came to a conclusion at midnight on Saturday. The singing was not altogether in unison and it was probably indicative of the line of cleavage between the two parties that while the Liberals sang "O! Canada" on their side of the House the Conservatives stuck to "Rule Britannia," both

singing at the same time. All joined in national anthem.

The last half hour of the sitting was marked by considerable uproar. F. B. Carvell, the Liberal stalwart from New Brunswick, who captained the most militant of the opposition squads during the week, was criticizing the figures as to the cost of the proposed Laurier fleet units presented to the House by Premier

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

Borden on Monday. He said they were erroneous and expressed the view that they were prepared by someone interested in shipbuilding in England who was in possession of a vivid imagination after attending a champagne supper. The statement started an uproar which continued until three minutes to twelve, when Mr. Carvell criticized Deputy Speaker Blondin for not preserving better order in the House. Mr. Blondin said he

# STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

*Leaders in the March of Progress!*

The new introductions of note appearing in the West of recent years number ten. They are as follows: Northwestern Dent Corn, Premost Flax, White Victory Oats, Montana Alfalfa, Siberian Millet, Malakoff Corn, Registered Seed Grain, Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage, Marquis Wheat, Abundance Oats. STEELE, BRIGGS were the first Seed House in the West to offer the first eight of these introductions. This is the work of Seed Experts, which means more than Seed Dealer. These advanced methods and applied knowledge permeate through all our seeds.

## "THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME"

WHEN YOU USE STEELE, BRIGGS' EARLY, PRODUCTIVE, TESTED

## SEEDS FOR THIS COUNTRY

## AND BOOKLETS ON CULTURE (Copyrighted)

**Marquis Wheat** The World's Prize-Winner—Our stock is the genuine early strain. Bred by Prof. Saunders. 10 bushels at \$1.75 per bushel.

**Victory Oats** NEW WHITE—Bred by Prof. Nilsson. Grown for four years on our Saskatchewan farm. The best straw known, heavy yield, thin hull and fine sample. Our 1912 crop yielded 120 bushels per acre. 10 bushels for \$10.00.

**American Banner Oats** REGISTERED — This pedigree strain never quits the field—an immense yielder—Certificate with every 100 pounds. \$3.85 per 100 lbs.

**Siberian Oats** FROM REGISTERED SEED — Another record yielder and disease resistant. 10 bushels for \$10.00.

**Premost Flax** The new pedigree variety—introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. Earlier, better yielding and more wilt-resistant than the common variety. You will get the genuine from the House that introduced it. 10 bushels for \$22.50.

**Minnesota No. 13 Corn** One of the best for the West. \$2.50 per bushel.

## GRIMM'S Alfalfa

Grimm's Alfalfa is held by the introducer at such a high price that it cannot be sold in Canada for less than \$1.15 per lb., postpaid, or 10 lbs. at \$1.10 by express at customer's expense. Growers wanting please write us.

For the Genuine we will consider only one source — This Genuine

**Turkestan Alfalfa** Specially selected—the true stock—imported by ourselves. \$24.00 per 100 lbs.; 20 lbs. \$5.00

**Northern Alfalfa** Very fine—a better lot for the West is not obtainable. \$24.00 per 100 lbs.; 20 lbs. for \$5.00.

**Siberian Millet** An entirely distinct variety from Russia—rapidly taking the place of other varieties—heavy stooler with many joints on the stem, just covered with blades—introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. Our stock is the genuine. 100 lbs. \$5.00.

**Timothy** Our LION Brand, 100 lbs. \$8.50; SEAL Brand, \$7.50.

## New Early Copenhagen Market Cabbage

An extra-early round-headed variety of exceptional merit. You will be delighted with it. Pkt. 10c.

**Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage** The best general-purpose cabbage in cultivation; introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs six years ago. It has become a Western leader—once tried always used. We safeguard our stock to keep it true. Pkt. 5c.

## Sweet Peas

We offer 47 varieties of the GRAND SPENCERS and 42 varieties of GRANDIFLORA TYPE. These are all genuine, highest grade known. Sweet Pea Seed of this class is very scarce throughout the world this season. Don't risk the doubtful.

BAGS ARE INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE PRICES

Illustrated Catalogue Free to all on Request—Yours, to make your place a Real Home with the Best Seeds That Grow

## Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

Canada's Greatest Seed House

WINNIPEG

CANADA

We publish the following booklets (copyrighted, all but one) 10c. each, but FREE to Our Customers. The first of the kind printed in Canada. Our customers declare them to be, "Just what they wanted."

- Booklet 1—Alfalfa, and How to Grow It.
- " 2—Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It
- " 3—Flax Cultivation in Western Canada
- " 4—How to Grow Brome, Red Top and Western Rye Grass
- " 5—Lawns, How to Build, Repair and Maintain
- " 6—How to Grow Sweet Peas
- " 6—Asparagus, Beans and Pea Culture
- " 7—Success with Beets, Parsnips and Carrots
- " 7—Raising Best Cabbage and Cauliflower
- " 8—Celery Growing
- " 8—How to Grow the Best Onions
- " 9—Producing Tomatoes and Cucumbers in the West
- " 10—The Growing of Citron, Squash, Pumpkin and Musk Melon
- " Rhubarb Production
- " 11—How to Grow Mushrooms



# THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY

BRANDON, MAN.

Established 1883

SASKATOON, SASK.

Are Special Agents for SUTTON & SONS' (England) World Famed Seeds. Suttons' Field Roots,  
Grasses and Clovers are the Purest and Cleanest to be obtained

We are the oldest established Nurseries in the West. In our Catalogue we publish a number of photos—and these will show that better results have been obtained from our products in the West than can be shown by any other Nursery. We offer Seeds of Hardy Trees and Shrubs:—

60,000 Maples and Golden Willows, 6 to 10 feet high, at \$20.00 to \$40.00 per 100.

200,000 Maples, Russian Willows and Poplars, 2 to 3 feet high, at \$5.00 per 100.

75,000 Caragana and Lilac for Hedges, 2 to 3 feet high, at \$5.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS of all hardy varieties. Paeonies, Iris, Hollyhocks and hardy outdoor plants.

FRUIT TREES—All hardy varieties of Apple, Crabs, Plums, Gooseberry, Currants, Rhubarb, etc.

SPECIAL FRUIT OFFER—For \$10.00 we will send:

50 Currant and Gooseberry bushes, 3 years old.

100 Raspberry Plants

12 Young Fruit Trees, Plums, etc.

VEGETABLES pay the largest profit of any crop—whether used at home or sold. The prices of our Vegetable Seeds are as low as any—and we are careful to have only the BEST. OUR SWEET PEA SEEDS comprise all the Newest and Choicest Varieties and our customers can rely upon having the best of gardens when they buy their seeds from us. The product of Vegetable and Flower Seed will win the prizes in competition with any.

SEED POTATOES—5000 Bushels of the best early varieties at \$1.00 per bushel in quantities.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have been gathering and cultivating native grasses and offer 15 of the best varieties known in British Agriculture, all of which can be found growing native in Western Canada.

TIMOTHY WESTERN RYE are low in price this season: a good time to use these grasses.

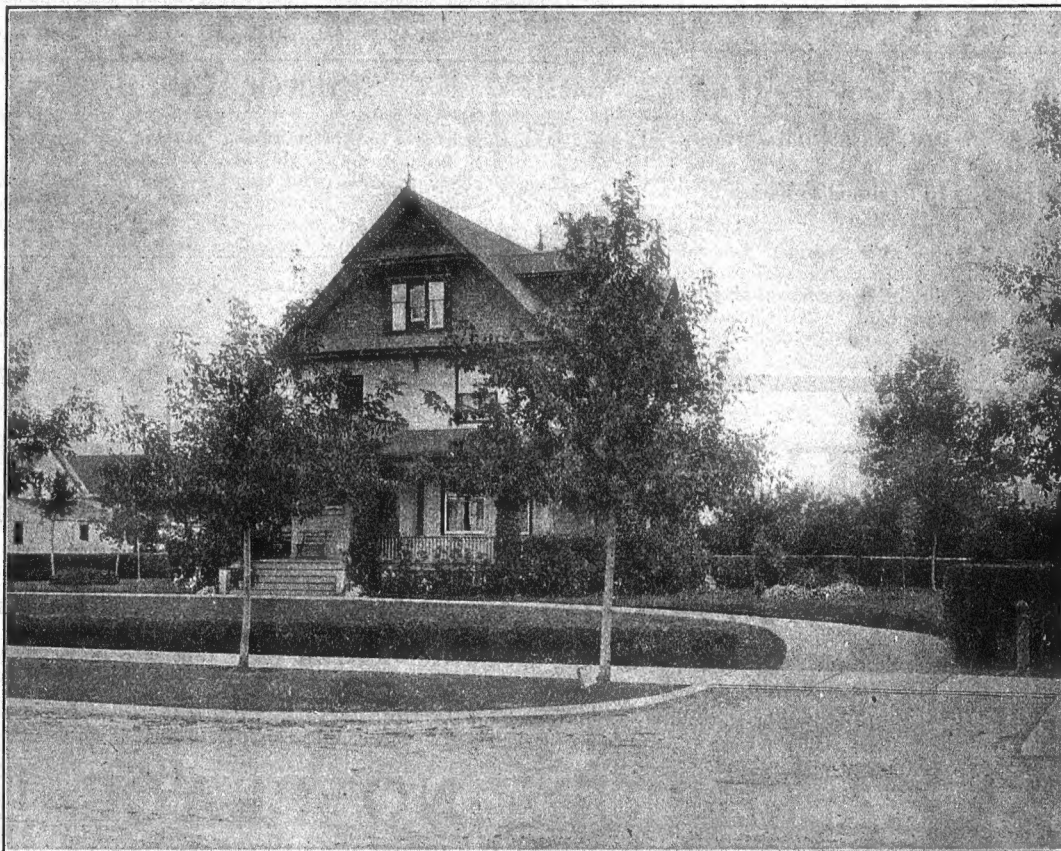
GRASSES AND CLOVERS—We offer an Annual Clover and an Annual Grass, which, if sown in May, will give a crop early in July, and the late growth plowed under will restore the fertility of the soil.

ALFALFA AND NITROGEN (for inoculation)

Write for the best seed and nursery Catalogue in Canada, full of actual photographs and useful information, etc.

## The Patmore Nursery Company

BRANDON, MAN. - SASKATOON, SASK.



A Manitoba City Home, made beautiful by the use of Patmore Trees and Seeds—Why should not Farmers have house and grounds just as good—They can if they use our goods

was doing the best he could, but Mr. Carvell did not agree with him. Then the hands of the clock pointed to midnight and Premier Borden suggested that the committee should rise and report progress. "Not much progress," shouted the Liberals. Speaker Sproule took the chair and adjourned the House, but not before Premier Borden had assured Sir Wilfrid Laurier that consideration of the bill would be resumed on Monday as soon as government orders were reached. There is apparently no sign of weakening on either side and the present prospect is that the fight will go on indefinitely. Conservatives say they are prepared to keep the House in session all summer to put the bill through, while the Liberals declare that they will force them to quit and appeal to the people.

### Parties Lock Horns

The resolve of the Liberals to prevent the Borden Naval Bill from becoming law without an appeal to the people, and the determination of the government to keep the House in session until the bill is passed, were made plain at one o'clock on Tuesday morning last when Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the adjournment of the House. At the time the House was in committee of the whole discussing the clause which provides for the expenditure of \$35,000,000 for the purpose of aiding the naval defences of the empire, and consideration was being given to some information laid before the House by the Prime Minister as to the relative cost of building battle-ships in Britain and in Canada. Sir Wilfrid suggested that as the hour was late and it was desirable that time should be given for this information to be digested, the House might properly adjourn. Mr. Borden, however, pointed out that the clause had already been voted on at an earlier stage, and said he desired the clause to be passed before the House adjourned. "We desire to make progress," said the Prime Minister. "Very well," answered the Leader of the Opposition, "let us make progress." Thus the two parties locked horns. Unless the government devise some means of enforcing the closure and stopping discussion, which has never been done in the Canadian House of Commons, the

clause cannot be passed until the Liberals discontinue their speeches. As the House is in committee every member may speak as often as he chooses, and if the Liberals allow one amendment to go to a vote they can move another and yet another ad infinitum.

### Laurier's Amendment

At present there are two amendments before the House, the first moved by

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the \$35,000,000 should be spent in providing for the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation to the Imperial Navy; and the second, moved by D. D. MacKenzie, of Cape Breton, proposing that the \$35,000,000 should be expended "in accordance with the suggestion of the British Admiralty submitted to the Imperial

conference of 1909." These amendments give ample scope for debate and so far the Liberals have had no difficulty in keeping up the oratorical Marathon. The rules of the House allow a recess for dinner from 6 to 8 p.m. each day, but except for these hours the House was in continuous session from 3 o'clock, last Monday afternoon, until mid-night Saturday.

Each party, in order to secure time for rest and recreation, has been divided into squads, the government forces being divided into three shifts which are on duty for eight hours each, while the Liberals are working only a six hour day, with one quarter of their force always in attendance. The Liberals have done practically all the talking, the only occasions when they have been able to draw the Conservatives into the debate having been when some point of order has been raised. The Conservatives have endeavored on several occasions to shorten the debate by asking the chairman of the committee to rule the speaker out of order, but they have met with little or no success. Major Currie, who occupied the chair for a short time, gave a ruling that a point of order could not be discussed without the consent of the chair, but on appeal from the ruling by Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Premier Borden refused to support his colleague.

### Slumbers Disturbed

The Liberals had a little fun at the expense of their opponents on Friday, at midnight, when they appeared in strong force in the chamber and claimed that under the rules the House could not sit on Saturday without the consent of all the members, unless notice had been given. The Conservatives, fearing they would be caught in a minority if a vote were taken, had to take a hand in the talk-fest for awhile and in the meantime their colleagues, who were off duty, had to be fetched from their beds, from the club and from social functions which they were attending. When the Conservatives had assembled, however, the Liberals dropped the point, which had apparently been raised simply as a practical joke and for the purpose of harassing their

Continued on Page 26

### COMPARISON OF BANK EARNINGS

A. E. Ames and Co., financial brokers of Toronto and Montreal, this week compare the record of earnings, dividends, and relation of rest and profit and loss to capital, of some of the banks, whose statements have recently appeared as follows:—

BANK	Percentage of Earnings				Dividends Paid				Percentage of rest and profit and loss to capital
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1909	1910	1911	1912	
					P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	
Commerce	15.10	18.38	21.76	19.78	8	9	10	11	88.47
Dominion	15.52	16.48	16.50	18.38	12	12	12	14	133.76
Hamilton	15.29	16.32	16.21	16.68	10	10	11	11	125.03
Imperial	14.87	14.00	15.10	16.90	11	11	11 1/4	12	117.04
Merchants	13.85	17.61	19.65	20.60	8	8 1/2	9 1/2	10	96.41
Metropolitan	13.04	14.68	15.33	16.88	8	8	10	10	143.18
Molson's	14.09	15.06	17.81	17.12	10	10	11	11	121.54
Montreal	12.68	12.48	15.80	16.06	10	10	10	12	105.01
Nova Scotia	20.14	22.08	23.00	23.28	12	12	13 1/2	14	183.09
Ottawa	13.86	15.52	17.00	17.94	10	10 1/2	11	11 1/4	120.12
Royal	18.08	18.29	18.58	19.19	10	11 1/4	12	12	113.92
Standard	18.26	18.66	19.08	21.08	12	12	12 1/4	13	133.13
Toronto	14.48	14.74	16.36	16.96	10	10	11	12	123.53
Union	12.72	14.00	14.00	14.20	7	7 1/4	8	8	67.51

Early this year the Bank of Hamilton increased its dividend to 12 per cent. The above dividends paid in 1912 include bonuses as follows: Commerce, 1 per cent.; Dominion, 2 per cent.; Montreal, 2 per cent.; and Toronto, 1 per cent.

The six banks exhibiting the widest margin between earnings and dividends are:

Merchants—1912 earnings, 20.60 per cent.; 1912 dividends, 10 per cent.; margin, 10.60 per cent.

Nova Scotia—1912 earnings, 23.28 per cent.; 1912 dividends, 14 per cent.; margin, 9.28 per cent.

Commerce—1912 earnings, 19.78 per cent.; 1912 dividends, 11 per cent.; margin, 8.78 per cent.

Standard—1912 earnings, 21.08 per cent.; 1912 dividends, 13 per cent.; margin, 8.08 per cent.

Royal—1912 earnings, 19.19 per cent.; 1912 dividends, 12 per cent.; margin, 7.19 per cent.

Metropolitan—1912 earnings, 16.88 per cent.; 1912 dividends, 10 per cent.; margin, 6.88 per cent.—Toronto Star.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 12th, 1913

## LIBERAL TARIFF POLICY WANTED

The prospect of a general Dominion election very shortly compels the serious attention of the organized farmers. The aim of both political parties is to make the naval question the issue in the election, and by so doing they hope to obscure the tariff. The organized farmers have protested against naval expenditure, but their protest carries no more weight than that of a voice in the wilderness. Both parties are determined to force naval expenditure upon the people and the farmers will have to pay their share. The tariff question is of infinitely more importance to the Prairie Provinces than the naval question. The Government has shown no intention nor desire to make permanent tariff reduction. Officially the Liberal party still stands for reciprocity, but for no reduction in the tariff on manufactured goods and no increase in the British Preference. If this is all the farmers are to get out of either of the parties they might as well prepare otherwise to secure an active voice in Parliament. The organized farmers still stand for reciprocity, but they want the tariff knocked off cement, agricultural implements, and a number of other things immediately, as well as the tariff on British imports cut in half. The intention of the Government will be known absolutely as soon as the budget speech is delivered, which will no doubt be in the course of a week or two. What is the intention of the Liberal party? As the Government has refused the redistribution bill the coming election will find a vote in the Prairie Provinces worth only about half as much as a vote in Eastern Canada. But despite this outrage the Grain Growers have a right to a voice in national affairs. Where do Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party stand on the tariff question?

## UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION

It may seem somewhat remarkable, but it is nevertheless necessary to insist and demand that the vote of one man in Western Canada should be made equal in value to that of his brother in the East. J. G. Turriff, the member for Assiniboia, quoted figures in the House of Commons a few days ago which showed that the members elected from the four Western Provinces at the last Dominion election each represent on the average 20,000 more people than those from the Eastern Provinces. At the present time it appears that the farther West we go the less we count in a Dominion election, for, while Prince Edward Island has a member for every 23,432 inhabitants, British Columbia has only one representative for 66,068 people. Alberta, by the census of 1911, had 53,532 people for each member, and Nova Scotia 27,352; Saskatchewan 49,243, and New Brunswick 37,068; Manitoba 45,561, Quebec 30,810, and Ontario 29,340. At the present time Manitoba and Saskatchewan each have 10 members and Alberta and British Columbia 7, but under the British North America Act the provinces have been entitled, since the census of 1911, to a largely increased representation, Saskatchewan being entitled to 16 members, Manitoba to 15, British Columbia to 13 and Alberta to 12. This increased representation should rightly have been given the Western Provinces before the last election, but owing to the dissolution of Parliament by the Laurier Government without the passage of a redistribution bill the West now has but 34 members instead of the 56 to which it is entitled. The Guide, in common with some other Western newspapers, protested in 1911 against an election being held before the West was

given its proper representation, and Mr. Borden himself appealed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to pass a redistribution bill before going to the country, but without avail. Mr. Borden has now been in power for nearly a year and a half, the census returns as to the population of the respective provinces are complete and there is no reason, unless it be political expediency, why a redistribution bill should not have been passed long ago. Mr. Borden, however, has said that redistribution can wait another year. If it were absolutely certain that there would be no federal election within the next two years we might be content to wait until next session for redistribution, but there is absolutely no guarantee that an election may not be called on at any time. The people of the West cannot ask under law for any account to be taken of the increase of population in the West and the decrease in some provinces of the East which has occurred since June, 1911, when the last census was taken, but they surely have a right to demand that the necessary provision be made so that whenever an election is held they shall at least receive the representation they were entitled to nearly two years ago. The West is not demanding redistribution in order that it may give more support to any particular party but simply to secure what all must acknowledge to be just—that the vote of a Canadian living west of the lakes should be equal in value to that of another Canadian living in the East.

## THE MUDDLE AT OTTAWA

The windfest which kept the House of Commons in session all last week shows conclusively that the naval question should have been submitted to a popular referendum. The Liberal party is evidently determined to force a general election with a hope that they may upset the Government and once more secure the reins of power. The Conservatives are shouting "obstruction" and complaining bitterly of the action of the Liberals, yet they are simply being treated to the same tactics which they adopted with such good results for themselves in the Reciprocity debate. We cannot think that either one of these remarkable old parties are losing any sleep over the welfare of the common people of Canada. The matter uppermost in the minds of both the parties is whether they can secure control of the public treasury so that they may be able to locate their friends in satisfactory jobs and enjoy the prestige of the ruling party. What excuse is there for such an exhibition as the continuous sitting of Parliament on the naval question, when the whole matter could have been so peaceably and so fairly adjusted by allowing the people to vote upon it at a referendum. Yet, on February 27, both parties voted against adding the words "By way of plebiscite" to the following resolution:

"That the said bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that it is the constitutional duty of the Government, under the terms of the British North America Act, immediately to introduce a measure for the re-adjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons, according to the population of the said provinces as established by the census of 1911, and that this House do not proceed further with this Bill until such re-adjustment has taken place, and the people have been duly consulted on the said Bill."

This resolution, it will be noted, asked that the people be allowed to vote on the naval question and say whether they want a navy or whether they do not want a navy.

Eight Quebec members voted for the referendum and out of twenty-seven members in the Prairie Provinces only three were sufficiently interested in their constituents to vote for a referendum. These three were:

Robert Cruise, Member for Dauphin,  
Levi Thompson, Member for Qu'Appelle,  
J. G. Turriff, Member for Assiniboia.

These were the only three men in the Prairie Provinces who had the courage to get up and say "Let the people have a voice in the expenditure of money on a navy." As long as the people are willing to tolerate the miserable game of politics as it is played today, just so long will they get the same results that they are getting now.

## PROTECTIONISTS WERE STAGGERED

From the speeches of Premier Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law, as well as the editorial utterances of leading British newspapers, given on another page in this issue, it is quite evident that the action of the Grain Growers in condemning the protectionist scheme to tax the British workmen, has caused a great deal of interest in the Old Country. The unselfish action of the Grain Growers has staggered the protectionists. It will readily be seen from Mr. Bonar Law's reply that the wind was completely knocked out of his sails and he was compelled to fall back upon a subterfuge which he subsequently has been forced to abandon. All this controversy has been over one resolution passed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention, and we have no doubt that when the similar resolutions passed by the Alberta and Saskatchewan conventions reach official circles in England that there will be no more talk regarding any imperial preferential scheme to give the overseas dominions higher prices on grain. As has been stated by the Grain Growers many times, they are not looking for any preference in the British market, they are willing to face the world and they only want a square deal. The Grain Growers want free trade with Great Britain and they are going to have it in a few years to come.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL

In discussing the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation Bill in our correspondence columns in this issue, Mr. Frith overlooks what we consider to be the most important feature of the question, namely the exact provisions of the Bill itself. The general character of the Saskatchewan Government is not under discussion. It is a question of whether the people of Saskatchewan regard the Direct Legislation bill as of sufficient usefulness to organize a campaign in favor of having it endorsed at the referendum. The people of Saskatchewan, as in every province, are divided in their views regarding the Government, but this is one case where we think the bill itself should be judged upon its merits. As it stands at present the bill gives the people absolutely no voice in the expenditure or control of public monies, and no one in authority has yet stated whether the bill itself can be amended by use of the Initiative. Then again, there is a fixed vote demanded, either 25 per cent. or probably a little less, according to Premier Scott's recent letter in The Guide. We think that Mr. Frith is over sanguine as to the vote that could be polled in favor of the bill, because until these matters we mention are cleared up a great many advocates of Direct Legislation in Saskatchewan would probably give the measure but lukewarm support. No doubt when the resolution dealing with the bill, which was unanimously passed at the



Saskatoon Convention as the voice of 20,000 Saskatchewan farmers, is presented to the Saskatchewan Government the reply will clear up these matters which we mention. Saskatchewan is a progressive province, and it will be an honor to be the first province under the British flag where the people really rule, as they will do when they have a satisfactory Direct Legislation law upon the statute books.

### SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

There are now more than 28,500 subscribers to The Guide who read the paper each week, and who are practically all working for the cause of reform. We have had a very satisfactory subscription season, but we wish to run our subscription list well over the 30,000 mark before seed time. In order to give our friends an opportunity to assist us to this end, we have decided to make a special offer.

We will send The Guide from now until the end of 1913 to any address in Canada or other part of the British Empire for 50 cents. We believe that our friends will take hold of this and send us in 2,000 or 3,000 subscriptions during the next few weeks. There is no better way to forward the cause of reform in which the farmers are engaged, than by placing The Guide in the hands of the farmers who are not now reading it. In this way they will see what their brother farmers are doing and understand more clearly the need of better economic conditions. This is an opportunity for all those who wish to help.

### A GOOD START

The following, from a recent issue of the Toronto News, will find general favor:

#### LOYALTY AND PARTY

It is unjust and unwise to exploit the National Anthem as a party instrument in Parliament or elsewhere. Why should any member be required to sing "God Save the King" in jubilation over a measure to which he may be opposed? There were just such incidents during the period of Liberal administration as occurred over the Borden naval proposal. Let us keep the King and the National Anthem out of partisan controversy.

Now that the light is beginning to dawn upon The News we hope it will go further and cut out a lot of flapdoodle and buncombe on the subject of patriotism which it hurls at those who disagree with its opinions.

### A RAY OF LIGHT

Life is full of pleasant surprises after all. Who would have dreamed that a stirring plea for free trade would bob up in the editorial pages of an ultra-protectionist journal? "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" Yet this would be a commonplace experience compared to the wonder of stumbling over the following gem of economic truth in the arid, earthy stretches of the Canadian Textile Journal of February:

"English superiority in cotton manufacturing was never more clearly voiced than recently before the Washington Ways and Means Committee. Mr. S. W. Cramer, vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, acknowledged that the commercial supremacy of England's cotton piece goods was one of the accepted facts of international trade. In the open markets—those unprotected by a tariff—Lancashire goods enjoy something approaching a monopoly, especially in all cases—and they are the vast majority—where cost of production is the decisive factor in the competition for sales. In protected markets English manufacturers, of course, are placed at what might be looked on as an overwhelming disadvantage in competition with the products of local industry, but they still retain their advantage over similar goods imported from any other country. Thus, Mr. Cramer said, 'Great Britain enjoys the lion's share of the export trade in cottons, not only with her own colonies and dependencies, including Canada, where there is a fiscal preference, and with neutral markets in which there is no obstacle to importation, but also—and this is a very important fact not sufficiently appreciated—with the markets which are protected by high tariffs.

The British home market is, of course, open to all free of duty, yet it is a remarkable fact that Great Britain sells more cotton goods in the protected markets of her principal rivals than those rivals are able to sell in her open market.'"

That is full and complete enough. Comment is needless. One can only wonder by what mischance it found its way into a journal which fights like grim death for all the tariff favors going and which constantly urges the need of more protection, despite its own admission that the Free Trade manufacturers of England can invade any "protected" market in the world.

### THE PRIVY COUNCIL

An important and interesting debate took place in the Senate last week on the question of the desirability of limiting the right of appeal in Canadian cases to the Imperial Privy Council. Several members of the Senate expressed the opinion that with the exception of cases involving constitutional points, Canadian courts should have final power to interpret and administer Canadian laws, and we trust that as a result of this discussion action will be taken by Parliament to establish the authority of the Dominion to deal with its own affairs. There are many good reasons why this should be done. The judicial committee of the Privy Council, which is composed of eminent English judges, who are members of the House of Lords, is notorious for its very strong regard for "vested rights," which in many cases would be better described as "vested wrongs," and the results of appeals in which Winnipeg, Toronto and other Canadian cities and municipalities have been concerned show that when the rights of the public are opposed to the privileges of a corporation the people have very little chance of succeeding before the Privy Council. The fact that the judges of the Privy Council live in an entirely different atmosphere from that of this country makes it impossible for them to have a knowledge of the conditions and sentiment which are responsible for our laws and which have a bearing on their interpretation and this has led in many cases to their reading into the statutes meanings which no one in this country would think of supporting. The expense and difficulty involved in carrying cases to the Privy Council after they have passed through the Provincial and Federal courts, also seriously prejudices litigants of limited means who have to fight wealthy interests and corporations, and there have been many occasions when persons who had a good case have been compelled to submit to injustice or to accept a compromise because of their inability to pursue the matter to a court thousands of miles away and to engage counsel at tremendous fees. The Scottish people on the formation of the Union with England insisted that their own courts should have the final decision of Scottish cases, and there would seem to be even stronger reasons why the same principle should govern in Canada. The only circumstances under which it should be necessary to go to an English court to decide Canadian cases, are when constitutional matters are at issue, when the right of the Canadian Parliament to do certain things or to pass certain laws is questioned. There would be no great harm done if we trusted our own courts to decide cases of this kind, but when a man who loses a leg through the negligence of a street railway company has to go to London to get damages it is obviously a bad and unjust system. Australia has already curbed appeals to the Privy Council and Canada should do likewise.

If a tariff against Canada is a benefit to the United States and a tariff against the United States is a benefit to Canada, then tariffs between the Canadian provinces would be equally beneficial to all parts of Canada.

### MORE BANKING INFORMATION

In this column last week a special request was made for information as to the banking facilities afforded to the farmers in the Prairie Provinces. Up to the time of writing this (Monday noon) the response has been very good. Such short notice was given, however, that many farmers who would have been glad to supply valuable information were not able to do so. Owing to the deadlock on the naval question in Parliament other business has been neglected. The Editor of The Guide has been called to Ottawa to give evidence on the Bank Act, but has just been notified that it will be satisfactory for him to go at a later date than was expected. For this reason we will ask our readers again to help in supplying information. Send in what information you may have to show whether or not the banks are giving satisfactory service. Let us know what banks there are in your nearest town and how they treat the farmers. Have any hardships resulted from curtailed credit? Many farmers have told us that they have paid as high as 12 per cent. on bank loans, and 12 per cent. on overdue machinery notes. Let us have the cancelled notes to use as evidence. Others have told us of paying as high as 10 per cent. on mortgages, with very high expense charges attached. Let us have the figures, names of companies, and circumstances. Do not restrict your documentary evidence to these extreme cases, but let us have documents showing bank charges of eight per cent. and over; mortgage charges of eight per cent. and over; farm machinery notes of eight per cent. and over. All documents will be carefully preserved and returned. Let us know whether farmers with ample security are able to borrow reasonable amounts from the banks and the rates of interest charged. What are the prevailing charges by farm machinery companies on payments before and after due? Let us have the same information relating to mortgages. If you have had any experience with the banking systems in other countries let us have it in detail. Any suggestions you can give towards making the banking system more satisfactory will be gladly received. Write as fully and as definitely as possible on all these questions and be absolutely sure of your facts. Now is a splendid opportunity to put first hand information before the Banking Committee of Parliament, and the farmers must supply it. If these letters and this information reach The Guide office by Friday, March 21, or at the latest the following day, they will be in time to use. It would be of advantage to use the names of the writers, but if otherwise requested the confidence will be respected. Personal experiences will be the most effective evidence. Some remarks as to general conditions in the country would be good evidence also to show the need of better credit. If our readers will give this whole matter their serious and prompt attention it will undoubtedly result in placing valuable information before the proper authorities.

The wholesale implement dealers from all over the Prairie Provinces are meeting at Edmonton this week to protest against the passage of the bill to regulate farm machinery contracts made with farmers. It is not the intention nor desire of the farmers to urge the enactment of legislation that will be unfair to the dealers, but it is the intention to have some decided changes in contracts used by many of the dealers. At present there are contracts used by some companies that put the farmer who signs them absolutely in their power. Such contracts are an outrage upon common justice. The dealers have rights, of course, but the farmers likewise have rights, and they are only now awakening to demand those rights.



# British Protectionists Staggered

The following gives verbatim Premier Asquith's reference to the Grain Growers Condemnation of the "Preference" Scheme and Bonar Law's reply, as well as the Views of several British Unionist and Liberal Journals

## Premier Asquith's Speech

The Times, Jan. 30.

I received a few days ago—and it is so remarkable a document that at the risk of wearying you I will read you part of it—I received a letter from the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. It is dated Winnipeg, 13th January, in the present year. It is signed by the president, and he tells me that it is an Association representing no less than ten thousand farmers in that province. These are the people who, if the food taxes were imposed, it is believed would benefit by them. Hear what they say—this great representative Association of Western Canadian farmers. They say: "Newspaper dispatches indicate that a movement is afoot in Great Britain to tax foreign wheat in order to give preference to wheat from the overseas dominions. In fact, it is stated that the intention is to refer this question to the overseas dominions for their approval. This is a vital matter to the farmers of Canada, and as president of the Association, I wish to call your attention to a resolution unanimously adopted at our convention held on January 8, and attended by 500 delegates." Here is their resolution, the resolution of Manitoba farmers: "That this convention oppose any preferential tariff scheme that will give the Western Grain Growers a higher price for their grain at the expense of the British workman." (Cheers). That is the material part of the resolution. Then the letter to me proceeds as follows: "The Manitoba farmers believe that the British trade policy is a British question entirely—(cheers)—and resent any attempt on the part of the Canadian interest to interfere with matters that affect the British people alone, but when it is suggested that this important question be referred to the overseas dominions we consider we should give expression to our views, particularly as the Grain Growers of Western Canada are the largest grain exporters in the British Empire, and that Great Britain is our chief market at the present time. We wish" (note these words) "the people of Great Britain to distinctly understand that we have no desire to place any additional burden on

## Mr. Henders' Letter

The following is an exact copy of the letter sent to Premier Asquith by President Henders:

Winnipeg, Man., January 13, 1913.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.,  
Prime Minister of Great Britain,  
Westminster, London, England.

Dear Sir:—

Newspaper dispatches published in this country indicate that movement is afoot in Great Britain to tax foreign wheat in order to give a preference to wheat from the overseas dominions. In fact, it is stated that the intention is to refer this question to the overseas dominions for their approval. This is a vital matter to the farmers of Canada, and as President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, representing 10,000 farmers in this province, I wish to call your attention to a resolution unanimously adopted at our Annual Convention held on January 8-9-10 at the City of Brandon, attended by 500 delegates. This resolution is as follows:

"That this Convention oppose any preferential tariff scheme that will give the Western Grain Growers a higher price for their grain at the expense of the British workmen, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the leaders of both political parties in Great Britain."

The Manitoba farmers believe that the British trade policy is a British question entirely and resent any attempt on the part of Canadian interests to interfere in matters that affect the British people alone. But when it is suggested that this important question be referred to the overseas dominions, we consider that we should give expression to our views, particularly as the Grain Growers of Western Canada are the largest grain exporters in the British Empire and that Great Britain is our chief market at the present time. We wish the people of Great Britain to distinctly understand that we have no desire to place any additional burden on the British consumer for our benefit, and we believe that any preference given to wheat from the overseas dominions will simply result in an increased cost to the British consumer. We are quite willing to face world competition in the British market and are anxious only that the British manufacturers should be given free access to the Canadian market, as will be shown in the following resolution passed by the above mentioned convention:

"That we ask for an immediate increase in the British Preference to 50 per cent. and a gradual increase to free trade with Great Britain in five years."

My reason for sending you this official information is, that there will be no doubt conflicting reports cabled to the various British newspapers. The Canadian Grain Growers are anxious to have the closest possible trade relations with Great Britain and look forward to that time when international free trade will prevail.

Yours very truly,  
R. C. HENDERS,  
President.

the British consumer for our benefit, and we believe any preference given to wheat from overseas dominions will simply result in an increased cost to the British consumer. (Cheers). We are quite willing to face the world's competition in the British market, and are anxious only that British manufacturers should be given free access to the Canadian market." That is a very remarkable letter. It comes from the people who, of all others, if you were to refer this question to colonial opinion, have the best possible right to speak. They are the Grain Growers who send their grain from these widely developed prairie lands into the British market. We are their customers. They, if anybody, would benefit by the change, and you see how they repudiate in a most formal and explicit manner any desire, nay refuse, to take any part in this transaction. It is perfectly certain that what the Manitoba Grain Growers say their fellow subjects in any part of the empire will be themselves in hearty agreement with.—Address to constituents in Leven, Fifeshire.

## Bonar Law's Reply

Morning Post, Jan. 8.

There is one other point in the Prime Minister's speech to which I should like to refer. He quoted apparently in great enjoyment, part of a resolution by the Western Grain Growers' association of Canada. He quoted the part of the resolution which suited his own view, but there was another paragraph in it which he did not quote and which I shall read: "Therefore be it resolved that this convention, composed of delegates representing 10,000 farmers of Manitoba, places itself on record as firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever of public money for the construction of naval armaments." Remember that this resolution which the Prime Minister of Great Britain praised, which he spoke of as if it represented the people of Canada, is a resolution which is hostile to the present government of Canada, which is levelled directly against that very policy of contribution to our naval defence which has been suggested

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# Toward Democracy

Direct Legislation the Next Step in Democracy

By D. W. Buchanan

Primitive man in the rudest stage of human existence, lived the solitary, individual life, without government of any form. He roamed about through forest and fen in search of food, defending himself from the wild animals, or from his equally savage brother man with such weapons as nature afforded him—the stick and the stone. This is not a fanciful picture. In the natives of Australia, we have in modern times an example of man, in a rude stage of existence, living without any form of government.

As the centuries rolled by the people began to come together in communities. This gathering together we may say was the beginning of civilization. When this took place the need of government of some kind was felt. Thus we have the development of the communal or tribal systems of government. Under the tribal form of government we can imagine the people met together and passed such laws as they thought necessary for the well-being of the community. In modern times we have had examples of such primitive systems of government among various aboriginal peoples. Chiefs or head men were appointed to see to the carrying out of the laws. This was in effect pure democracy. This was rule by the people. It had this advantage over our modern

system, namely; that the people had exactly such laws as they wanted, and they did not have any laws that they did not want.

Under our representative system of government, we frequently have to take such laws as the politicians or political bosses decide among themselves to give us, and they not infrequently give us laws that we do not want, and refuse to give us laws that we do want. It has frequently required years and years of agitation, carried to the very point of rebellion, to force elective representatives to give the people some law or measure which they have demanded. To this extent the primitive tribal system was superior to our representative system. The people had the immediate possibility of securing exactly what they wanted. Under our modern representative system the people have no way of securing their desires short of using illegal force—that is, rebellion.

Later, as tribal rule was extended over larger areas of territory, and the number of people had increased, it became impractical for all the people to meet together to pass the laws. Recourse was then had to the delegate or representative system. Men distinguished for their wisdom and ability were selected by the people to carry out the desires of the community. In the

early ages, we can imagine, government by representatives soon became a struggle between the people and the representatives. The representatives or chief men sought to increase their own power over the people, while the people struggled to maintain their liberty. There are in nature two great forces—the positive and the negative—and so we have in our political and social life two forces, the positive or progressive element, and the negative or reactionary element; the positive element working toward liberty and higher civilization—working for the uplift of the people; the negative element, reactionary and despotic, working for the establishment of class rule—for the establishment of a ruling aristocracy that shall control the great mass of the common people. This negative element would establish a ruling class and a ruled class.

## Land the Chief Factor

The delegates or chief men, in time began to consider themselves superior to the people whom they had been appointed to serve. They endeavored to make themselves masters of the people, rather than their servants. And so it came about that in course of time a governing class or aristocracy was established. The land, which had been the property of the tribe or all the people in which had been the property of

the tribe or all the people in common, was eventually seized by the ruling class who claimed it as their private property. Once the land passed out of the control of the people and became the private property of the privileged few, the soul of liberty was lost. Henceforth the common people were the virtual slaves of the ruling class. Land has been the chief factor of civilization in every age of the world. Those who have successfully maintained a claim to the ownership of the land, have been able to dominate the life of the nation, and retain vast privileges, even in the most highly civilized states, to the general detriment of the common people. Thus a condition has been established which makes real democracy impossible.

We have an actual demonstration of this usurpation of the ownership of land at a comparatively recent date in Scotland and in Russia, and even in England, in the enclosure of the commons, which latter acts had the effect of divorcing the workers from the soil.

The history of landlordism in Britain is the history of the degradation and enslavement of a great people. What measure of freedom Britain has accomplished has been in spite of landlordism. It has represented the power

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# Alberta University and the People

How the University of Alberta is Endeavoring to Reach the People through its Extension Work

The last fifty years have seen a great change in the university ideal. The older university was a place where a few specially privileged ones lived and enjoyed the pursuit of learning without much regard for the common people. But today every university worthy of the name is trying to give the best service it can to all the people. So we find university extension work being carried on by many institutions in an attempt to fill a larger place in the life of the community. It matters little that many of the wisest and best men are giving their lives to finding remedies for the evils of society unless the results of their work are made known.

What is university extension work? In the briefest possible words, it is an attempt to take the benefits of education to those who have not the time or opportunity to take regular college courses. In some countries a great deal has been accomplished by university professors giving courses of lectures in small towns, by correspondence courses, by the organization of clubs co-operating with the university in the study of public questions. In the State of Wisconsin, for instance, one person in every ten has taken some kind of course from the State University.

## Branching Out

From the time when the University of Alberta began work five years ago extension lectures have been given at various centres throughout the year, while organization work was being perfected at the university itself. Last spring, however, a department of extension was organized with a secretary who gave his entire time to this wider kind of educational work. He has, of course, the co-operation of the entire staff of

instructors in lecture and consultation work.

For the present the work being done is divided into three divisions as follows:

- A. Extension Lectures.
- B. Publication of Press Bulletins.
- C. Debating and Public Discussion.

Extension lectures arranged in courses of from four to six each are being given in ten centres this year. In almost every case these are given under the auspices of local school boards. The arrangement is that the services of the lecturers are given free and their travelling expenses paid by the university, while the local organizations pay the local expenses, providing halls, paying hotel expenses, etc. The lectures are open to the general public free of charge. A partial list of subjects is interesting. "Electricity, Its Conduction Through Gases, and X-Rays," "Some Aspects of Evolution," and "Chemistry in Some of Its Relations with Daily Life," are a few of them. So far results have been gratifying with an average attendance of between one and two hundred.

## Publicity and Debates

Once a week a press bulletin is printed and sent to all the newspapers of the province. This is made up of items likely to be of general interest which might not be readily available from other sources. It also provides a means of placing the work of the department of extension before a part at least of the reading public.

However, the work from which the best results are expected is that of the division of debating and public extension. This is intended to be an aid to all who are interested in the study of public questions and to interest those who are not. It is perfectly obvious that the

average man has neither the time nor the opportunity to study in any thorough way the problems that are occupying the minds of the leading political and economic thinkers. The department of extension undertakes to select a list of questions of first importance and to assemble information upon which is made available to all who ask for it. Materials are sifted and briefs printed showing how arguments on both sides of a given question may be marshalled. With each brief is printed a short bibliography indicating some of the best books and magazine articles on both sides of the question. A supply of these is kept and packet libraries are loaned to any clubs or societies who desire to debate the questions. This material is loaned for two weeks free of charge, except for payment of return postage. The only condition is that the club shall send the names of its president and secretary and intimate a desire to affiliate with the department of extension. A Provincial High School Debating League for Alberta has been formed for the championship of which a trophy has been donated. The subject being debated in it is Direct Legislation. The department of extension also undertakes to plan reading courses for clubs and individuals on any subjects they may wish to study and to answer enquiries arising from the material studied.

## Some Practical Subjects

Briefs and bibliographies have been prepared upon the following subjects:

1. Principles and Practice of Debating.
2. Initiative and Referendum.
3. Woman Suffrage.
4. British Citizenship.
5. Canadian Navy.

Bulletins are in process of preparation on

- Single Tax.
- Consolidated Rural Schools.
- Commission Government of Cities.
- Closed Shop.
- Capital Punishment.

## Circulating Libraries

This indicates what has been or is being done. The feature of the coming year will be the establishment of a circulating library. The plan is to have a selected library suitable for general reading, which will be made up into circulating units of twenty-five or fifty books each. These will be sent out on application to country and village schools, farmers' organizations, or any group of responsible people for a given time without charge, except the cost of carriage both ways. In this way it is hoped some communities will be served which are now without library privileges. In this connection special library units will be made up for organizations interested in particular lines of work and as far as possible the needs and requests of all applicants will be met.

In short, the aim of the authorities of the University of Alberta is to place the advantages and equipment of the institution at the command of every citizen of the province with as little cost and inconvenience to him as possible; to take the lead in every movement having for its object the betterment of conditions throughout the country at large; in a word, to make every home a sharer in the aid they are able to afford.

Applications for information and material should be addressed to A. E. Otte- well, Secretary of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

# The Making of a Farm Garden

By F. W. Collier, Two Creeks, Man.

In these days when nearly everything is abused by trust monopolists it is necessary that every farmer should have a good garden. How often do we use canned vegetables and add to the already large piles of the canning monopolists when we can produce for a few cents better and fresher edibles?

It is usually the case of the man that can least afford it who runs up a store bill for articles of food which by a little forethought he may produce for himself.

There are several kinds of waste; one kind is wasting what you have and another is not producing that which Providence places before you. The latter is, I firmly believe, one of the factors that is causing the present cry of high cost of living.

## Vegetables for Winter Use

There are many methods of preserving vegetables. As a matter of fact it is quite possible to have green peas, "not canned," but quite fresh and cooked for your Xmas dinner. Also marrows, beans and other vegetables too numerous to mention here that can be kept through the winter.

## Site and Land Preparation

In selecting site endeavor to get a good rich loam and if possible sheltered from the north and east. If there is no shelter a few trees of the hardy kind should be planted with that in view.

Break up one-eighth to one-quarter of an acre of land about six or seven inches deep. Disc several times and harrow well. For the first crop plant potatoes which will be very profitable under ordinary circumstances, as potatoes are very prolific in broken turf. If worked well for this crop the soil will be in nice mellow condition the following year for small seeds and vegetable plants, as the growing of potatoes greatly assists in the decomposition of turf.

After planting, a good serviceable

fence should be erected that will keep out hogs, cattle and poultry. Inside this a hedge of caragana would in a few years greatly add to the beauty of the garden.

After taking up crop of potatoes the land should be ploughed crossways of the breaking as this assists to break up the clods. Harrow and leave as open as possible as the frost has a very beneficial effect on the soil for gardening purposes. When disced and harrowed in the following spring the soil will be in good condition and ready for small seeds and plants.

## Small Fruits and Rhubarb

During this year an endeavor should be made to plant gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes and rhubarb. A piece of land should be prepared for strawberry culture. No garden is complete if no provision has been made for the growing of fruits.

## Cold Frame or Hotbed

For the production of plants it will be necessary to build a cold frame, usually termed "hotbed." The following method is very cheap and answers the purpose admirably. Dig out a hole 10 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet deep. Posts should then be fixed in the corners and boarded up to 12 inches at the front and to 20 inches at the back above ground level so as to give it sufficient slope to carry off rain. Then commence to fill with fresh straw manure from the stable, treading in very firm, particularly so round the edges. At the same time sprinkle lightly with water so as to further the heating. Fill with manure to the thickness of 3 feet 6 inches and then take sufficient good loam, with about one third of good decomposed leaf mold, to make a layer for seed bed to the depth of four inches. Now get the storm windows, which make very good lights, and cover and make fairly air-tight. In a few days the frame

will be ready for seeds. A thermometer is an advantage as it is necessary to know what the temperature is and get it to about 70° Fah. to commence with for germination. Gradually reduce as the plants grow so that by the time they are ready to plant out in the garden they will be strong and healthy.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of seeds as it is very true "What you sow you reap." Do not buy cheap rubbish for the sake of saving a few cents, but buy from a good house that has a reputation at stake and you are less likely to get your garden and land covered by noxious weeds. In many cases the cheap seeds are several years old and should be destroyed. If sown they do not germinate and by the time you find it out you are too late for the season's crop.

## Pea Culture

When selecting peas for seed endeavor to get first early, second early and late varieties. The following are very good croppers and excellent for table use: Gradus, Stratagem and Telephone. There are several other good kinds listed by well known seed houses which are suitable for the West. They should be sown in succession and require soil that has been well prepared and manured. To sow, dig out trench about five inches deep and eight inches wide, and if possible use hog manure about two inches thick and sprinkle with a little quick lime. Add one inch of soil then sow peas evenly and cover with about two inches of loam. Keep down the weeds and hoe between the rows. It is a good practice to plant rows about four feet apart and plant a row of cauliflower or tomatoes between.

Bean culture is the same as for peas and the best kind are Scarlet Runners, Painted Lady, Honey Pod and Broad Windsor.

Beets require good rich soil well worked and well manured in the fall. Sow two or three seeds about nine inches apart

in drills of from 24 inches to 30 inches between. When in three leaf draw weakest plants. In dry weather use hoe freely, taking care not to injure root fibres. Barn manure is a suitable fertilizer.

## How to Grow Cabbage and Cauliflower

The cauliflower is one of the most profitable vegetables grown and no garden is complete without it. Plants should be taken from the frame in wet weather if possible and planted in rows 18 inches apart and 30 inches between rows. If planted in dry weather they should be puddled in. Be sure to press soil firmly, keep free of weeds and hoe frequently. Hog manure is an excellent fertilizer.

Cabbage culture is the same as cauliflower. One may plant them nine inches apart and when the plants begin to turn in, draw every other one as these make a capital dish for early use.

When selecting onion seed for the main crop be sure to obtain kinds that will keep. Prepare the soil very fine and tread down firmly. Sow in drills from 10 to 12 inches apart and when large enough thin out and use for salads, taking great care to leave strongest plants. Finally thin out to two inches for pickles and four inches to five inches for general purposes. Be sure to keep free from weeds. Poultry manure, soot, blood and bone manure are the best fertilizers for onion culture.

One of the best carrots for the West is the Scarlet Intermediate. They should be sown in drills 12 inches apart. Manure in the fall, as spring manuring causes too much root growth. Weeds are a menace.

The Hollow Crown variety is a very good parsnip, being a prolific cropper and one of the best for table use. Sow same as carrots.

Radish and lettuce should be sown in succession. The French Breakfast

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# The Mail Bag

## DOES IT PAY?

Editor, Guide:—Does it pay to be a member of the Grain Growers' association? Well, yes, when you have horses killed on the track. Here is the proof. A farmer east of Emerson had nine horses killed at one time, on the track. He was one of those careful, cautious men who would not join the Association, although he had been asked to time and again—one of those men who did not have time, could not see what benefits he would get for the big dollar membership fee, etc. The secretaries who read this know the kind of man I mean. Well, he wanted the railway to settle. The railway company, as usual, when they get a poor man against them, disclaimed all responsibility, but after some months, as an act of charity, settled with him for \$400.

This fall another farmer, living a few miles away from the former one, had two colts and a horse killed on the track, close to where the others were killed. He put in a claim for \$575. After some three months delay, he finally went to Winnipeg and interviewed the railway company. They offered him a price that he simply would not think of accepting. The company said this was their final offer, so he went to the Grain Growers' solicitors and stated his case. They told him he had a good case and not to accept less than \$500 and failing to get that, to enter suit. He went back to the railway company and told them what he had done and they came up in their offer and settled with him for \$475.

It works out like this: Don't belong to the Association and save your dollar a year membership; get a horse killed on track and get, as an act of charity, \$44.50 for it. Belong to the Association and pay out that big dollar; get a horse killed and get \$158 for it as just compensation. That is pretty good interest for a dollar a year investment. Our members, when canvassing for new ones, make note of this. The careful man may then see the point. If not he is so mentally and financially blind that he would be of no use to the Association, anyway. There are lots of cases like these, but they do not get publicity enough.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson, Man.

## SAMPLE MARKETS AND INTERNAL STORAGE

Editor, Guide:—Interior terminal storage at strategic points throughout the Prairie Provinces will practically destroy the advantage which the farmers will gain through a proper system of sample markets and will also add materially to transportation, storage and carrying charges. All this extra expense will be born by only one person—the farmer. I do not believe it is possible to make a sample market at each of these interior houses, and I do not for one moment imagine that the grain commissioners intend to attempt it. But provided they should, then all cars of wheat of the same grade will be binned together, just as is done now at the terminals at the lake front and the shipper will lose the identity of his grain. To get the best results from a sample market, each car must be sold on its individual merits. One of the great advantages of the sample market is that a strong car of wheat in any grade will bring a premium over a weak car of the same grade, thus giving the shipper the intrinsic value of his wheat, which the present grading system does not give. No matter whether these interior terminals are built by the government or by the railway companies, if they are to relieve congestion as is claimed for them, then each grade must be stored separately and not as may suit the farmer. It should not be forgotten also that no matter who builds these elevators, the shippers will pay for them, because the grain that passes through them will be taxed to pay running expenses and to pay off invested capital in a given number of years.

There is an old saying that "there is no place like home," and I believe it applies to the storing of grain. In my opinion there is no place where grain can be stored so cheaply until it is marketed as on the farm, and, in addition, when we build storage tanks on the

farm, we own them and control them. These farm tanks will cost 10 cents per bushel capacity, whereas these interior terminals will cost from 30 to 40 cents per bushel capacity, and the farmers will pay for one just the same as the other, though in the end they will not own the latter. The erection of internal storage elevators will, in my opinion, do much to prevent us getting what we are entitled to in the way of bank loans to the farmers on grain in store on their own farms—say 50 per cent. of the value. Some maintain that the farmer will be able to finance on his grain stored in these new elevators as well as on the farm. But the fact remains that the farmer must move his grain off the farm in order to get that accommodation. This means extra labor at threshing time, when the labor problem is acute. By storing grain on the farm we can save the labor of two or three men at threshing time and the same number of teams. By having portable steel tanks in the field, and the separator placed alongside, the grain can be spouted into the tank through a hole in the top and will take care of itself, thus saving men and teams. I know of threshing machines last fall that could not run for the lack of men. If we allow three men saved to every machine and 1,000 machines running, that means the labor of 3,000 men saved and the threshing will progress much faster.

Some ask whether the tanks can be secured from danger of fire and also from dishonesty. These steel tanks will be

will be better off. The farmer will be able to keep the collector from his door. I believe there have been at least 6,000 or 7,000 collectors watching and chasing them for the last four or five months. This is very annoying and is also a tremendous expense to the farmer. By having his grain stored on the farm and securing an advance from his local bank, the farmer will be able to attend to his own work at the busy season of the year and at the same time keep the sheriff from his door, while he can haul his wheat during the slack time. This would mean a saving of many millions. If the farmers could arrange to feed the markets systematically, I believe there would be a saving of 5 cents on wheat. During the present season we have been compelled to take from 5 cents to 8 cents below value, because the markets were glutted and ocean freight increased several cents per bushel. Andrew Kelly, President of the Western Canada Flour mills says, "If the farmer will persist that we must take hundreds of cars more per day than we want or are able to take care of, there is just one thing to happen and that is a reduction of several cents in the price." At the same time, systematic marketing will solve the car shortage problem.

Another claim made for interior storage is that it will enable damp or tough wheat to be handled promptly and save a heavy loss to the farmers. We have had little trouble on this point until the last two years and may not have more trouble for several years to come.



RELIGION

Mr. Bullion (thoughtfully): "I really believe old man Magnate has passed me financially."

His Wife: "Impossible! What makes you think so?"

Mr. Bullion: "I noticed Reverend Fashion prayed toward him instead of toward me this morning!"

—Puck.

absolutely proof from fire from stubble or grass and if isolated from other buildings will be absolutely safe. The tanks will be locked by a uniform lock and the key placed in the custody of the bank when the farmer receives his advance, the farmer at the same time signing a document which makes the wheat the property of the bank. Then when the wheat is sold and outturns come back to the bank, the shipper will receive his portion and all adjustments will be completed, just as is done now by commission companies. It is impossible to think that a farmer would tamper with the wheat in these tanks after it has become the property of the bank. Such tanks would certainly be as safe as the thousands of tanks full of wheat that are now scattered over the prairies.

It should be the first duty of our banking system to take care of the wheat in this country in a business-like manner, so that the farmers can pay their pressing debts and feed the world's markets systematically. By advancing on grain on the farm the money will not be tied up, as the farmer will push it along to someone else and it will rapidly reach the bank again and every one concerned

But even this can be provided for more cheaply on the farm, I think, than in the elevators. One farmer told me recently how he dried 700 or 800 bushels of damp wheat. He shipped a carload in the fall of 1911 and it graded damp. He put the rest of his grain in cheap sacks and stood them up in two rows on boards and let them lean against a ridge pole at the right height. They remained in this manner out of doors all winter and when sold in March or April that wheat was perfectly dry. This is a cheaper process than the present one in the elevators. These metal tanks for farm use hold a carload of wheat each and cost \$100. With one extra tank the grain could be moved from one tank to another several times if it was damp and thus dried, and still be cheaper than the present system of shipping damp wheat. I don't think the commissioners need worry themselves on the question of tough or damp grain.

In conclusion, I believe that if a sample market cannot be made a success, then the farmers must get control of all storage from the farm to the ultimate consumer.

Winnipeg. JOHN KENNEDY.

## BOARD OF TRADE KICKS

Editor, Guide:—Although not a member of the Grain Growers' association, I cannot refrain from writing a letter to your paper to show you what the farmers of this district are up against. The price of No. 3 Nor. wheat was 58 cents per bushel at Pelly, Sask., while at Arran, Sask., it was 62 cents. Also on the grades, wheat grading No. 5 at Pelly grades No. 4 at Arran, making a difference of 9 cents per bushel for the farmer. As a result of this the board of trade of Pelly, Sask., composed of the business men of that town, has reported the buyer at Arran for giving a higher price to the farmer than given in Pelly. I saw a letter from a correspondent in a recent issue of your paper asking, should business men be admitted to the Grain Growers' association? I would, to that question, say "no," as from my own experience and the experience of others in the West, it is plain that the business man is not and never will be the friend of the farmers. There is no branch organized here, but when there is every settler in this district will join.

RICHARD LISTER.

Racing Lake, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL

Editor, Guide:—Being a member of the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation League executive, I have frequently been asked to express myself on the Direct Legislation Bill passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature and standing today to be itself submitted to a referendum vote of the electorate before being finally made concrete. The bill has been well threshed out, in and out of the Direct Legislation committee meetings, in the Legislature and out of it, by members of the Saskatchewan electorate and by interested parties outside of the province, some being satisfied that the bill is a fair one, by which we can begin the newer system of making legislatures and having better control of them. On the other hand, some are not quite satisfied with its limitations and some other points that may, and undoubtedly will, follow later on in its development. Perhaps enough has been said and written as is good for the baby bill. It is my opinion that it is well to accept it as it now stands to be pronounced upon by the electorate, believing the motives that have brought it into existence are for the best interests of the people of Saskatchewan.

I would like, therefore, to discuss the attitude of the Legislature on the one side and that of the electorate on the other towards Direct Legislation as is contained in the Initiative and Referendum bill before us. When Autonomy was in progress it was felt and desired by many thoughtful electors that it would have been to the best interests of our province that as we were building a new province, with a new, pure and clean Legislature, a more perfect and up-to-date method should enter into its construction whereby it could be kept above board and that we should have at an early date an up-to-date responsible local Parliament for Saskatchewan. At that time the sentiment ran deep, and still runs deep, in the general mind, electorate and candidature, and it seems to be growing more and more intense as the elections come and go.

Not in all my round of knowledge of responsible legislation by the people and for the people have I come in contact with a province, state, or country in which Direct Legislation methods are used and practised so much as they are in the Province of Saskatchewan.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE NEW WOMAN

Much is being said in disparagement of the new woman—of her shoes, frankly big enough to accommodate her feet; of her athletic clothes, which allow her to move her limbs comfortably and freely; of her broad-mindedness, which is accounted by some an affront to the opposite sex.

But on the other side, not enough is being said about the sense of a square deal, which is one of the most charming characteristics of this new woman.

I have a friend, a very clever little woman, who married a traveler. When one of her friends went to sympathize with her on her utter desolation when her husband was out of the city, she stopped her peremptorily. Said she, "I know it is quite the correct thing for the traveler's wife to bewail her lot, but when I married my husband I knew he was a traveler. I fought it all out in my own mind then and I have never complained of my loneliness, either to my husband or to anyone else, and never will."

Again, I heard a new woman exclaiming in horror over those women who badger their husbands into giving them things they cannot afford. "I never think of coaxing my husband for things because I know his income and how it is spent and I know as well as he does what he can and cannot afford to give me."

Lastly, I know another new woman whose husband draws illustrations for daily papers and when he brings home a book on his profession to help him to rise a rung or two higher, she doesn't sit down at the other end of the table and sigh impatiently and beg him to put down that stupid old book and talk to her.

They have arranged that he shall have certain nights to study and on these nights he goes off into the diningroom by himself and his wife not only does not disturb him herself, but does not allow anyone else to bother him.

I say this by way of justification of the much-maligned new woman who has developed a new reasonableness that, I am sure, must be very comforting to the man of the house when things go wrong.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Would the reader who wrote in for some of the booklets and signed herself "Lover of Children" please send me her name so that I will know how to address them.

F. M. B.

## SWAN RIVER SUFFRAGE SOCIETY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Perhaps some of your readers will remember reading a report of the organization of a Woman's Suffrage Association at Roaring River District, and at our monthly meeting held January 10, one of the committee drew the attention of the meeting to an article appearing in The Guide, January 8, entitled, "How You Can Help Along Woman Suffrage," and it was decided by the meeting that the secretary should again write to your paper and give a brief report of our work during the past year.

We organized last March with a President, Secretary and committee of three ladies and enrolled members of, either sex on payment of a small annual fee, each member receiving a button in the society's colors—blue and gold.

We hold a well-attended meeting every month which takes the form of lectures, debates and discussions.

Soon after our society was formed there was a list of names from different districts enquiring in The Guide about forming Woman Suffrage Associations and we have been watching the paper since in the expectation of seeing some organizing. If we can be of help to any in the matter of organizing and our methods of working we shall be glad to give any such information if you will write to the secretary—(Mrs.) F. E. Livesey, Swan River, Man.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the attention of The Guide's readers the work of this society, which I believe has suggested affiliating with our League in this cause.—F.M.B.

## A VALENTINE PARTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—You asked me to tell you about our Valentine party and I have heard so much about it since my return from Saskatoon, I ought to be able to give a pretty good report. I think it was one of the most successful parties ever given in these parts. All the school children of this, the Bigstone, district, Mr. W. E. Eisenham teacher, and the Willson school, four miles south, Mr. Townsend teacher, went to school as usual on the morning of February 14. But the children of Big Stone were very much surprised when several teams drove up and took them all with their teacher to spend the day at the Willson school, and the children were still more surprised when all the parents of both districts made their appearance also. The day was passed with games, a program and even an old fashioned spelling match. The ladies provided an excellent lunch with hot coffee, sandwiches, cakes, home-made candies, etc. Mr. Eisenham was responsible for a large box of chocolates and Mr. Townsend provided a liberal supply of nuts.

The real thing for the children was the Valentine Box. All the children



THE SMALL DICTATOR  
Who Rules a Million Homes—The Baby.

brought their valentines, a few from the stores, but mostly home-made, and I wish you could see how much thought they gave to the making of these. Kewpie cut-outs on ribbons, half on each side, with little hearts attached. Kewpies arranged on cards. Ladies Home Journal vegetables, with their funny verses, neatly pasted on cards; pretty figures and flowers cut from old postal cards, arranged on new cards or folders, made lovely little remembrances that cost no money, but showed lots of thought, taste and care. It was splendid.

The teachers were given an opportunity of meeting the parents and vice-versa, also the parents met old neighbors and new neighbors and got so well acquainted in this unceremonious way. One lady told me she met a neighbor of her own district whom she had not seen for four years.

Mr. Eisenham presided at the organ and the children did him great credit in their singing, sometimes carrying several parts very successfully. The children responded quickly and willingly when called on to sing or recite.

These schools are both small, 13 enrolled at Big Stone and, I think, 15 at Willson, and daily attendance much less and most of the children are very young.

Another party is now being planned when the Willson school will visit Big Stone and we will all be there. I only wish you could be with us and you would see how country people can enjoy themselves.

I have talked convention and W.G.G.A. with a lot of the ladies here and I think we can soon have a thriving local of our own and it's our idea to meet often with our teachers and children, they might enjoy hearing our program as we enjoy theirs, and the meeting might be of mutual benefit.

Your Saskatoon Delegate from Keeler, MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

I have taken the liberty of leaving your name at the bottom so that those who met you at Saskatoon will know it is a friend speaking.

F. M. B.

## SOME NEW POINTS ON SUFFRAGE

My Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have sent to Premier Scott. I wonder how he will answer the point I make—if he thinks about it at all.

What a change in the coloring of the life of many a prairie wife were she to discover that she herself had a definite power in her hand, to effect big things. I fancy many a moment would be spent in studying the doings at Regina and the whys and wherefores of the same. To my mind, it would scarcely make her a less loving mother or a poorer housekeeper.

I have often thought what a change would be made in the mental powers of children in general if the father and mother would make the questions of the day and the governing of their special part of the world frequent topics of conversation. I know of a very few cases of this kind, and a lad of ten, in one case, had very pronounced (of course) opinions of his own about the country's government. "Time enough later," some say. Judgment and discernment arise very quickly in a child when given the opportunity. And an early interest in these things stimulates the qualities of mind that need stimulating these days, I should say. Here is the point. If the mother had a vote, would not it make an enormous difference in the general family interest in public affairs?

These are simply thoughts that arise concerning this live question. The militant method, of course, is not the wisest. Drops of water steadily falling upon one spot wear away even the hardest stone. Nothing else will have exactly the same effect. So would it be if the women kept doggedly at it in an intelligent way.

The point is raised sometimes that women would vote just as their husbands or brothers told them to. In that case, most of the men I ever knew, and I guess we can say most men, would rise in a body and demand votes for women, for they are always terribly anxious to gain a vote for their side. They must have an inkling way back in their minds that after all's said or done, a woman will likely vote the way she wants to.

Her children have meant more of sacrifice to her, as a rule, than to their father and bribery can have no effect where their welfare is concerned. As to the bachelor girls, they're generally quite an independent free-thinking class and fully up to the average man, mentally.

Of course, you don't need to publish this, as I didn't think of that when writing. But if you wish to do so, you may. I presume my arguments can be knocked down—all right, I'm open to correction, anybody.

MRS. J. A. JONES.

## DISEASES THAT ATTACK BABY PLANTS

There are several diseases to which cuttings and seedlings are subject, when the conditions under which they are growing are adverse. The most deadly one is what is known as "Cuttingbed fungus," being a fungoid disease which attacks the cuttings, without previous warning, close to the soil. The cause is too much water applied too late in the day to allow the top of the soil to dry. There is no cure for it except to burn the affected flat, plants and all. It can be prevented by care in watering. There is also a fatal disease to which the young seedlings are liable under similar conditions, from the same cause. It is called "Damping-off," from the fact that the tiny seedlings, when affected,

seem to melt away. It is also a fungoid disease, and there is no cure. Be careful about the watering and thus prevent it.

## HELP THE HOUSE PLANTS

In the month of March, your house plants should have some attention, especially the palms, ferns, trifoliate-orange, Jerusalem-cherry, cyrtissus, fuchsia, and begonias of various kinds. It is best not to leave them to drag along until late Spring at the time when they are generally repotted for the summer. They have lived a rather strenuous existence during the past six months, and to retain their full vitality and be in fine shape in the spring they should now have each a handful of bone-meal put on top of the soil in the pots. It is a good practice to first re-pot them, and examine the soil and roots. If there be burrows through the soil it denotes the presence of worms, and they should have a soaking of lime-water, made by dissolving a piece of quicklime, the size of your fist, in a gallon of water, and after standing a day use the clear portion from the top. This will kill all worms which infest the soil of potted plants, and it has a value as a corrective of acidity in the soil, to which most potting soils are liable.

It is, of course, too much to expect spring bloom from a plant that has contributed flowers during the winter, and it is really better for the plant to cut off any buds as soon as they begin to form.

If you have a cold frame into which to shift vegetable plants, it is best to start them this month and when they have been potted off into two-and-a-half-inch pots, which will be in a month, set them in the cold frame to grow stocky, and you will get better results. Also plant now the early tomatoes which you intend to grow into six-inch pots, to have them in bud and bloom when ready to set out the last week of May.

This starting of vegetables such as the tomato, lettuce and the like gives the amateur gardener a great advantage over her neighbors, who wait until it is warm enough to sow seeds in the ground. Strong plants and early crops are sure to be obtained by following this plan, the only caution necessary being to postpone setting out the seedlings until all danger of frost is past.

## PIES OF MANY KINDS By C. C. Moser in Good Housewife

Ever since the days of Little Jack Horner, pie has been a favorite dessert, and there is certainly a large enough variety of this particular sweet to suit every taste.

In making pies always get the filling ready first, then prepare the crust, and remember the colder the pastry materials, the better will be the pastry. Grease the pie plates and dust them lightly with flour. Crimp the pastry edges in some attractive manner—pressing them up and down with the tines of a fork gives a pretty effect, or a small, well-washed key will provide a nice stamp. Bake carefully so that the crust is not scorched.

### Pie Crust

This one crust can be used for any kind of pie. Sift four cupfuls of pastry flour and mix with it two cupfuls of mixed butter and lard or other shortening, having whatever is used so ice cold that it can be chopped into the flour. Add to the flour before putting in the butter a teaspoonful of salt. Make into a dough with one cupful of icewater. This makes pastry enough for four pies. The recipe may be halved.

### Chess Pie

Make a custard of one cupful of sweet cream, three-quarters of a cupful of melted butter, two cupfuls of sugar, four eggs (yolks and whites beaten separately), two tablespoonfuls of flour and any preferred flavoring, vanilla, lemon or chocolate are equally good. Bake with one crust in a moderate oven. This is a very rich and delicious pie.

### Jelly Pie

Line shallow pie plates with pastry, and bake until brown, then put in a layer of any preferred jelly, add a meringue, using no sweetening in the latter, brown the meringue slightly and serve cold.



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President:		
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Vice-Presidents:		
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Honorary Secretary:		
E. J. Fream	Calgary	
Secretary-Treasurer:		
P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary	

### FORMING WOMEN'S CLUBS

Stretton Local Union No. 17 have been inquiring for information in regard to forming women's clubs or unions affiliated with our own local unions. We are pleased to note that this union proposes to help us along these lines, and looks forward to doing their share to make the women's convention at Lethbridge next year a rousing success.

Several resolutions were passed at a recent meeting, the following being of special interest in view of the fact that most people consider there is room for a change in the present system of nominating men for the legislature.

"Resolved that the election deposit of Parliamentary candidates be abolished and that a nomination paper containing names of thirty qualified electors be substituted therefor."

### U.F.A. FRIENDS IN NEED

The members of several unions in the vicinity of Stavely have recently been doing their share in work on which I am sure we are all agreed is one in which the U.F.A. shows to splendid advantage. Though a large number of cases of this kind have come to my notice at different periods, it is not a matter on which we are wont to talk, such work after all being nothing more than our duty to our fellow men; however, in this case a special request has been made to have this letter published and I submit same herewith:—Editor, Guide:—

I look forward every week to receive The Grain Growers' Guide, as I think it one of the best, or the best, paper published in Canada, and one that every sensible man or woman should read.

I wish through its pages to write a letter of thanks if you will be good enough to insert it.

I have been very sick in bed since December 29, and now I can manage to sit up a little, and write as soon as I can to thank the United Farmers of Balfour district and also Prairie Dell for the help they have given to my husband and self. Had it not been for Mr. and Mrs. C. Wynne calling the first Sunday in the New Year, we both should have been in a sorry plight, for we both lay sick together at the same time.

For three years running my husband has had bad luck, and last fall I could see how it would be for us during the winter months. I worried so much till I took sick and had to stop in bed, but now, thank God, though still weak, I feel better. I wish especially to thank Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Wynne for all their kindness and attention, as also many others, for I must say I never expected to meet with so much kindness as I have received here. I came out from England in 1908 and have been married four years and had I been Mr. Wynne's sister, he could not have done more than he has done for us. I do hope every farmer will become a member of the Farmers' Union, for I am sure they will help in a case of necessity such as ours.

Yours very truly,

ELIZABETH NELSON,  
Stavely.

### WAYS OF IMPLEMENT AGENTS

My attention has been drawn to a number of cases happening in the province of Alberta, in regard to the methods employed by agents of various machine companies. This business of soliciting orders from the farmers for various articles is one which I think should be rendered punishable by law. It seems a disgrace to a country such as this, that men should be allowed to travel from door to door, pressing implements, machinery, even kitchen stoves and furniture on farmers, many of whom are severely handicapped by being new settlers in the country, and in many cases understanding very little even of the English language. Surely a farmer is capable of going to town and getting what he wants when he requires it. It would not be so bad if the companies would accept responsibility for what the agent says, but at present an agent may give you any promise

or guarantee that he likes, and when you come to settle with the company you find that they have their own particular guarantee, and that anything whatsoever that the agent may have said to you that does not agree with that guarantee is absolutely null and void, the company refusing to be responsible for anything that the agent may have said.

Two or three glaring instances of the methods pursued by a cream separator agent have recently come to light. This man, who is but a duplicate of many others, simply drives up to the farmer's door and deposits his separator in the house. It is explained that there is 30 days' free trial, and a guarantee for 10 years. In one case he stated that there would be no interest, and in every instance carefully explained that all the farmer has to do if not satisfied with the machine, is to drop him a line and he will take it away, without even charging for the trouble he was put to in so doing. Everything seems so easy that it is just like rolling off a log. As a matter of form, however, Mr. Agent gets his prospective customer to sign notes.

In this particular case, to judge from the complaints received, the machines are not exactly successful in the work which they are supposed to do, and both farmers, whose cases have come to my notice, wrote to the agent asking him to call for the machines as per his promise at the time of selling. Needless to say, he did not call. Instead they received a letter from the firm enclosing an agreement and warranty which the farmer was required to sign. These documents stated that there was two days' free trial and one year's warranty. The agreement and warranty was dated one week earlier than the letter it was enclosed with, the whole thing arriving about three weeks after the farmer had signed the notes, so that the two days' free trial had expired more than a fortnight before the agreement reached the man who had purchased the machine. When written to in regard to this by one man, who suggested that for the benefit of other farmers their methods might be made public, he was threatened with immediate action unless he apologized and withdrew his statement.

Farmers would do very well to be very careful and beware of all agents soliciting from door to door and to carefully read the agreement of the company itself before placing any orders. Remember that the agent's word counts for nothing at all, and that the company will not take any responsibility for anything that the agent may say.

### STRATHMORE U.F.A. VERY ACTIVE

President N. N. Hayes Vice-President H. W. Lee and Secretary W. D. Trego left Gleichen Wednesday afternoon to attend a banquet which the United Farmers of Strathmore had arranged, at which Mr. Deachman, of Calgary, was expected to address the meeting on the subject of "Free Trade," but Mr. Deachman was prevented from fulfilling his engagement on account of sickness. There was a spread prepared for 220 persons, but the committee was very much surprised by the attendance, there being over 400 persons in attendance. There was plenty provided for all, however, and a very pleasant evening was passed, there being a great many toasts presented and responded to, after which the floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in for the remainder of the evening. Vice-President H. W. Lee returned home by the midnight train, but President Hayes and Secretary Trego remained to accompany Henry Sorensen to Calgary to receive the report of Geo. Zimmerman, solicitor for the combined irrigation committees, who was returning from Ottawa, where he had been to present the grievances of the irrigation farmers to the minister of the interior. On their return trip from Calgary Messrs. Hayes and Trego stopped off at Langdon and drove out south to where they organized a Local Union of 19 very wide awake and interested farmers, who decided on "Needmore Union" as the name the new Union should be known by.

Each member was appointed a committee of one by their president, L.

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by  
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

McKinnon, to interview the other farmers of the district in order to get every farmer into the organization. C. King, who was elected as secretary, is a thoroughly competent man for the position and one of the leading farmers of the district, and it goes without saying that "Needmore Union" will soon rank among the leading Unions of Alberta.

An enthusiastic meeting of Edwell Union was held on the 17th February in the school house, albeit not a large attendance. A letter was received from the executive stating that Pine Lake desired to organize, and after the matter had been discussed the following members were appointed a committee to organize this Local Union: T. J. Walton, president, W. J. Powell, secretary, F. Ellis, H. Crocker, S. Wyndham and F. Graham. Four new members were nominated, bringing the total of paid up members to 35. Quotations were read on a carload of flour, and the secretary was instructed to ascertain who would take flour (Robin Hood) to make up the quantity, also farina, bran, shorts, etc. The secretary was also instructed to take further orders for another carload of coal, the last carload having been very favorably reported upon. Members can obtain formaline from the Edwell store as before, and will please notify the secretary what quantity they will require as soon as possible. Enquiry was made for 20 bushels of Red Fife spring wheat, and the secretary will be glad to hear from anyone having same for sale. Each member is requested to try and bring in a new member so that this Union may prove to be the strongest around.

FRED JAS. POWELL,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### BLACKFOOT WANTS WOMEN TO JOIN

A meeting of the Blackfoot Union was held in Flowerdale school on February 21 at which over 50 people were present. Among other business transacted it was again decided to purchase our formalin co-operatively and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when we shall be able to handle other commodities along the same lines. The ladies present were unanimously invited to join the Union, as we believe that social conditions will be greatly improved thereby and we also hope that this is only the first step towards securing equal franchise, which would give our lady friends the opportunity to help in the fight against the intolerable conditions under which we now labor.

E. Plater gave a very instructive paper on the convention, in which he emphasized the necessity of keeping our finances in a healthy condition. This resulted in eight members paying up and a resolution instructing the secretary to remit all dues to the Central every quarter. A good program of songs, recitations and other items followed, the evening winding up with a dance, throughout which our genial "vice," Mr. Taylor, was much in evidence. The crowing of a neighboring cock reminded us of breakfast, so we each repaired to our respective homes, feeling very happy and very much edified by the proceedings.

F. B. SULMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### 74 MEMBERS IN SIX WEEKS

On February 20 the Crocus Plains branch of the U.F.A. held a special meeting of the local at the Mizpah school, which was attended by over one hundred and fifty (150) persons. We provided a program of songs, recitations and a debate on the naval question. While it was advocated a navy for Canada had the heavyweights on it, the no-navy advocates won by an overwhelming majority when the issue was given to the audience for decision. This confirms the action of the Association at the recent convention. We did not, however, overlook the primary purpose of the farmers' Union, namely, the enrolling of every farmer in Alberta in some Union of the U.F.A. As a result twenty-nine (29) new men gave the secretary their names and were later elected to membership. This brings

### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

our membership up to seventy-four (74), which is not too bad for a Union only six weeks old. By the time our quarterly report is due I trust we shall have all membership dues in and all arrears forwarded to the Central Association. I received the supplies ordered and the literature you sent for distribution. It is my desire to see a "Guide" going weekly into the hands of every member of the Union.

W. H. BIRD,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Note.—This Union surely has established a new record. Seventy-four members in six weeks is a record to be proud of. Congratulations to the Union of Crocus Plains and their energetic secretary, W. H. Bird.

P.P.W.

### BOOSTING THE CAMPAIGN FUND

From Prairie Dell we hear as follows:—"Please find enclosed forty-three dollars (\$43.00), the net proceeds of our social and dance held on the evening of February 3 for the benefit of the general campaign fund. We hope that other locals will join in boosting this fund until the entire province is organized"

C. E. JONES,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Note.—This Union lost no time. Forty-three dollars can be made to go a long way in the hands of a man who has our cause at heart and will mean many new members and probably much good work in the future as a result. Our thanks are due to the officers and members of Prairie Dell for their splendid work, more especially when one remembers that this is one of the Unions that has been so instrumental of late in rendering practical assistance to a family who had fallen upon hard times.

P.P.W.

### LAKEVIEW MADE \$200 ON HOGS

The semi-monthly meeting of the Lakeview Union was held on February 8, 1913. There was a large attendance of members, one new member being admitted. The three delegates to the annual convention submitted a detailed report and on motion were heartily thanked for their interesting report. The secretary-treasurer reported having shipped two carloads of hogs last week and incidentally netted to the members shipping same \$200 over and above the market price locally. A discussion took place with reference to the Union buying the Lakeview Creamery, organizing a co-operative society and operating same in conjunction with the creamery for buying and selling. It was ultimately agreed to allow the matter to be tabled till next meeting.

DONALD CAMERON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

The annual meeting of Glenwood Union was held on January 27, 1913. A large number of members were present, also delegates from Great Bend Union. Officers were appointed for 1913. The delegates' report of the convention was read and approved. The committees' report on agreement of sale of two lots in Ardly for U.F.A. shed was approved of. On motion it was decided that Glenwood Union would bear expense of shed. On motion Mr. Simpson's offer of hall at a yearly rental of \$20 for all meetings of the U.F.A. was accepted. Twenty members paid in for 1913 and other business was disposed of.

HAROLD JESTIN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### 31 NEW UNIONS IN 29 DAYS

What I believe to be another record has just been noted. On March 1 the reports of the organization of seven (7) new Unions were received, five of them coming in on one mail. Twenty-four were registered during the month of February, thus bringing our total up to 31 new Unions in 29 days.

This is fine, but there is lots of room yet. We need them all to take advantage of the opportunities which even now are knocking at our door.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.



# Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

P. D. McArthur, president of the Portage la Prairie District association, held an organization meeting at Flee Island, fifteen miles northeast of Portage, on the 20th February and organized a branch with twelve members, which he expects to increase to thirty or forty before the next meeting. Mr. McArthur also visited Moore Park, and organized another branch at Rufford school house with seventeen members, which will increase to forty in a short time. He reports an interesting meeting at Moore Park. Many of the farmers were not present because of insufficient notice of the meeting.

## EMERSON HOLDS SOCIAL

The Emerson branch of the Grain Growers' association held a very interesting social evening on February 19 at Manchester school house, three miles from town. A very good program was rendered by local talent, and a debate on "Shall Canada have a Navy?" The question was debated with a good deal of energy and with such ability on both sides that the audience judged the debate a tie, and as far as the Emerson branch is concerned the navy is again on the rocks. Mr. McCuish, organizer, having arrived unexpectedly, gave an interesting but brief address on the work of the Association. The Emerson branch are making those social evenings a feature of their movement, a previous one having been held in the Marais Church, seven miles west of Manchester. As a direct result the membership has been largely increased and contribution of \$10.00 made to the emergency fund of the Association. The next social evening is to be held early in March, when "Woman Suffrage" and "Co-operation will" be the topics for discussion. The energetic secretary, B. T. Bullis, is enthusiastic over the success of their social gathering and advises all branches to indulge in a little recreation of that kind during the winter months.

## CO-OPERATIVE COAL OIL PRICES

A farmer living near Hanna, N.D. sends the following information which may be of interest to our farmers:—  
Dear Sir:—

I was over to Hanna, N.D., a few weeks ago. When there I bought a barrel of coal oil in my own barrel, it cost me

11½ cents per wine gallon, which equals 14½ cents per imperial gallon. The customs of Canada figure that 5 wine gallons equal 4 imperial gallons.

I paid the duty of 2½ cents per gallon, imperial measure, which brought the cost up to 16¼ per gallon. This coal oil is the equal or better than what the Imperial Oil Co. sell in Pilot Mound for 20 cents per gallon. I understand that it was cheaper than 11½ cents per wine gallon in Hanna a short time ago.

The price of gasoline at Hanna in your own barrels figures out to 23 cents per imperial gallon. There is no duty on gasoline at Pilot Mound, the price is now 30 cents in your own barrels.

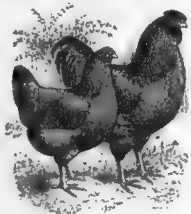
## EWART FARMERS ORGANIZE

The farmers of the neighborhood of Ewart, Man., had a meeting on February 28 at which they organized a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. The following officers were elected: President, Warren Flynn; vice-president, A. M. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, George Milliken; directors, William Nolan, James Callan, John Clarkson, James McMunn, Geo. Campbell, Alex. Tosh. They are arranging for an oyster supper on the evening of March 17, for which a literary program will be provided. It is expected that R. J. Avison, organizer of the Association, and another speaker will be present to explain the aims and purposes of the Grain Growers' movement. This branch expects to add fifty more members.

H. G. Meadows, secretary of Moore Park branch, writes that they held a successful meeting on February 21, at which J. G. Moffatt, representative of The Grain Growers' Grain company, and P. D. McArthur, director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, gave addresses which were very much appreciated. One item of business was the arranging for a future place to meet, as the president had informed the members that they could not use the hall any more for their meetings as it was wanted for a store room. The secretary was also authorized to take steps for getting a loading platform extended in time for next year's crop. Arrangements were also made to hold a social gathering in the near future. Mr. Meadows also reports that he, accompanied by Mr. McArthur, organized a branch at Rufford Siding, at which seventeen out of the nineteen present joined the Grain Growers' association. This illustrates the unanimity among the farmers toward the Association whenever they are got together.

Organizer M. McCuish will hold meetings at Dominion City March 7; Otterburne school house March 8; St. Elizabeth school March 11. He also holds meetings at Ridgeville and Woodmore during the same week.

A meeting of the Silverwood branch was held February 7; the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. P. Kennedy, who was the delegate to the Brandon convention, gave a lot of useful information which was greatly appreciated. The flour committee then reported that everybody was satisfied with the car of flour from the Echo Milling Co. and also that there had been a saving of \$187.60 on the car. We then had a debate on woman suffrage, and a lively discussion followed; the result was in favor of woman suffrage. A discussion took place as to whether the Grain Growers' Grain Co. or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. was the most beneficial to the farmer. Mr. Fortune represented the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and gave a very good outline of things, showing that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was a benefit to the farmers in quite a few ways. Everybody present was very glad to have heard Mr. Fortune, as he gave a very good address on the subject. We then read the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Act to the meeting, to which Mr. Fortune replied, and had to acknowledge that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Co. had the better system of the two, and that he would like to see the Grain Growers' Grain Co. follow in their steps if possible.



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"Yours truly, "Wm. S. Muir.  
"Saltcoats, Sask., Jan. 28, 1913.

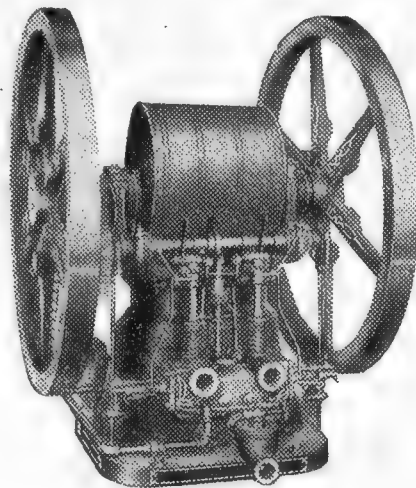
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**Secretary-Treasurer:**

F. W. Green      Moose Jaw

**DEBATING CLUB INTERESTED**

Would you kindly send me any reading matter regarding the great use in being a member of the Grain Growers' association and the prospects for such members. Also, we would be glad to receive any information about the forming of a branch in this settlement, and what rules there may be, as we intend bringing up the discussion in our debating club a week this next Friday. Would you please help me in this.

TOM SPENCE.

Sanford Dene.

**STILL THEY COME**

Will you kindly mail to Mr. George Glover, Loverna, copies of constitution and rules for purpose of forming a local association.

O. F. SALE.

As we are living in the backwoods and would like to blaze a trail out to the clearance, I would just say a few of the boys around here would like to have a Grain Growers' association started at this point. We have a school-house now where we could meet. How are chances for getting some information and an organizer to come and give us a start? Council is young and is situated near the South-East corner of the province. Any information will be gladly received by me.

NEIL McDONALD.

Council, Sask.

Enclosed please find \$11.50, \$10.00 of which is to pay the Central Association dues for 20 members, \$1.00 for 50 tickets, which you have already sent me, and 50 cents for 25 more tickets.

We have the material for a good strong Association here, but we have been unfortunate in having the days of our meetings very stormy. Now that we have been successful in organizing we intend to grow and be a live Association.

ALLAN LEFEBURE,  
Sec. Mt. View Assn.

**SEEKING LIGHT**

We have formed a Grain Growers' association at Willows and have seventeen paid up members. I am sending you the fees and would like you to send me some pamphlets and literature to give the members.

R. M. VAIL,  
Sec. Willows Assn.

**PARADISE AT LAST**

We are starting a local branch (called Paradise Hill) of the Grain Growers' association, and as secretary I shall be pleased to receive any information, pamphlets, etc., likely to be of service to us.

W. H. SANDALL,  
Sec. Paradise Hill.

**SASKATCHEWAN SECTION CAREFULLY READ**

Enclosed find \$5.00 for 10 members of Shellmouth branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. We are in a little corner here between the Langenburg district and the provincial boundary. The distance to Langenburg is too great to attend their meetings and as Shellmouth is our market, we need a local to attend to car supply, etc. There is little opportunity for expansion as we have no ambition to poach on Langenburg territory. I may say that while I agree with the objects of the Association, I am not prepared to endorse the editorial policy of The Guide. A little more of the spirit as well as the letter of independence, also "The larger heart," "The kindlier hand" in dealing with those who happen not to be growers of grain, would appeal to me. The Saskatchewan section appears to be devoted to the proper business of the Association. If you have information re supply of hired help, kindly forward same to me.

ERNEST DRAKE,  
Sec. Shellmouth Assn.

# Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

It was proposed at our last meeting, held January 2, that the secretary make out a list of books relating to all farmers' problems and conditions. Some of the literature proposed—Protection, Bank Act, Freight Rates, Manitoba Grain Act, Armaments, etc. Will you kindly send me a list of books which you think suitable and also the prices of same. The idea is to get these books and hold debates on the various subjects therein.

FRED C. KENT,

Sec. Kempton Assn.

Fred C. Kent, Esq.

Yours of January 28 to hand re list of books. I think you might write to Book Department, of The Grain Growers' Guide, which have a lot of books for sale. A great deal depends on the inclination of your various members. For instance, personally I am English, I believe in the potentiality of the British race, in their religion and their laws, their poetry and general literature. I believe in her system of government, in her national ideals, that she has a message to the world, that she is the best fitted to lead and rule the hundreds of different nationalities who claim allegiance to her flag, varying in forms of government all the way from the purest democracy to the most clear cut autocracy. People of every color, of every shade of religious view and religious ideals. I believe no other nation under heaven today would be capable of ruling the conglomerate multitude who today find shelter and protection beneath the fluttering folds of the British flag, and so, personally, I am opposed to anything

that would in any way weaken the governing power of the central authority of our Empire, or make its administration less effective or check its quick power of action, so books I might recommend might not suit you.

Select your own and study deep. Look well at things as they used to be. Look well at things as they are. Consider well who you expect to lead in the establishment of things that ought to be. Consider well the pit from which we are dug and the goal which we hope to reach. Have your debates, go into all the subjects involved or suggested by this letter. To do that thoroughly, you ought to have for your Association an Encyclopedia Britannica.—F.W.G.

**RESURRECTION AT BRUNO**

As the Bruno branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has been resurrected with 13 members, I am sending you \$6.25 being for membership fees. One member, being a life member, accounts for the 25 cents—H. W. Lilwall. We hope to do better this year than in the past.

CHARLES CLAYTON,

Sec. Bruno.

**ONE AT A TIME**

Please find enclosed \$1.00 membership fee.

PHILIP DUFF,

Sec. Beaverdale Assn.

Enclosed please find Postal Note for the amount of \$8.50, \$3.00 of which is for 1912 fees. Last year was a very hard year with us, so we carried over many

**Directors at Large:**

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Oupar; Dr. Platt, Tantalion.

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of our members and some of them are paying up last year's fees with this year's. The remaining \$5.00 is on this year's fees and 50 cents for membership cards.

C. F. THOMPSON,  
Sec. Swarthmore Assn.

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Emergency Donations	\$168.85
Literature (Grain Acts and Pads)	8.80
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22 Life Members at \$12.00	264.00
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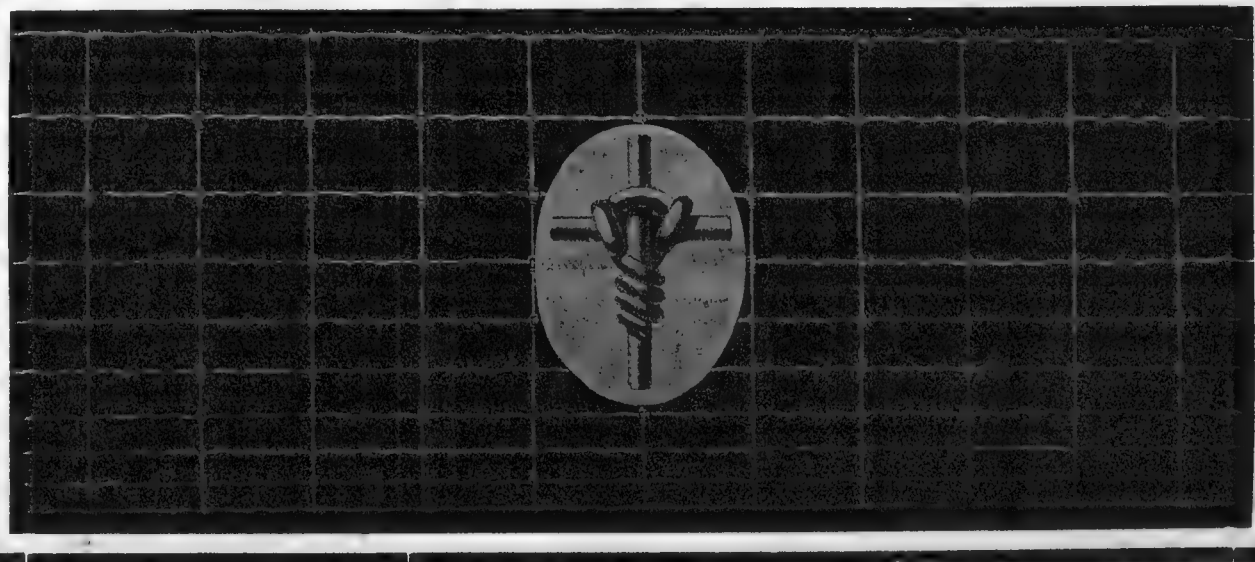
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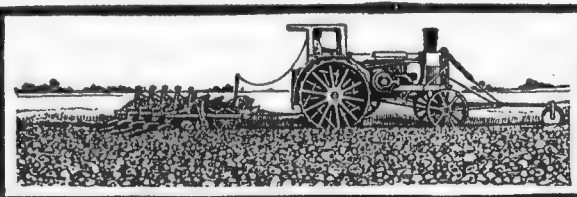
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## British Protectionists Staggered

Continued from Page 9

and will, I believe, be carried out by Mr. Borden's government. (Cheers). Remember also that that policy was undertaken by Mr. Borden and his colleagues at great political risk and after consultation and with the full approval of the British government. I ask, is it fair to the Canadian ministry to quote with approval as if it represented the Canadian people a resolution directly levelled against that ministry? (Cheers).—Speech before Liberal Union Club, London.

### Times Opposes Food Taxes

The Times, Feb. 1

Mr. Asquith made great play at Leven with a letter received by him from the Manitoba Grain Growers' association on the subject of imperial preference and a duty on wheat. It was a somewhat remarkable letter, for it ingeniously betrayed as keen a desire to influence British opinion as to express that of the Manitoba farmers. We have seen these communications before, and while we acquit the Prime Minister most readily of any knowledge of the processes by which they are produced, we know enough of them to read a little between the lines. It seems from the letter that the Manitoba farmer is spending sleepless nights at the thought that the British working man may be taxed for his benefit. This anxiety apparently afflicts him only in regard to duties upon wheat; for a second resolution passed by the Western Farmers' convention, which Mr. Asquith did not read out, betrayed a somewhat less lofty desire that the British working man should continue to bear unaided the lion's share of the burden of imperial defence. But we will pass these inconsistencies by. Although they are not a little amusing in themselves, they do not weaken the underlying moral of the letter, which we have preached ourselves again and again, **THAT FOOD DUTIES IN THIS COUNTRY CAN ONLY BE JUSTIFIED WHEN THE NATIONAL ARGUMENT FOR THEM IS AS STRONG AS THE IMPERIAL ONE.** It is comforting to think that the Grain Growers' anxiety for the British working man will by now have been entirely dissipated by Mr. Bonar Law's declaration in Edinburgh. The fact is that Grain Growers' associations and British members of Parliament and other very estimable persons or bodies in the King's wide Dominions may occasionally use arguments which other parts of the empire resent; but as a circle of five self-governing nations we have a saving endowment of collective common sense, and we are not at all likely in reality to sacrifice our individual interests in a mistaken zeal for each other's welfare. For that reason we think the Grain Growers' desire for an increase of the Canadian preference to Great Britain not likely to take practical shape as things now stand. We do not want to see Canadian industries broken down for the benefit of British manufacturers, though we can easily understand that the process might cheapen manufactured goods in the West. On the contrary, we want to build up each other's prosperity, so far as we can do so without detriment to our own. Mr. Asquith made light of a preference in this country to Canadian manufactured goods. Does he think that Canadian industries are not destined to grow, and does he question that industrial development in Canada may be helped by us, if some of the factories in the United States which send their goods to us transfer a part of their activities, for the sake of the British preference, to Canadian soil? The Prime Minister apparently discountenances these inquiries. He will not admit a doubt upon the doctrines of free trade and laissez-faire. He is quite satisfied that Mr. Cobden's "calico millennium" has been justified by results. We do not know whether the Liberal majority still clings to Mr. Asquith's view. But one thing is certain—Mr. Lloyd George does not.

**Doubts Grain Growers**  
Morning Post, Jan. 31

Mr. Asquith is triumphant because the Manitoba Grain Growers say they do not want a preference. This declaration is, no doubt, inspired by their anxiety to obtain a system of reciprocity with the United States, which leads them to view with hostility any policy that seems likely

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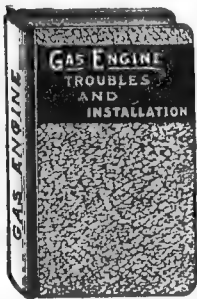
## Direct Legislation

GRAIN GROWERS! If you want F. J. Dixon to talk to you about Direct Legislation before seeding commences, put in your application for a meeting immediately. Mr. Dixon is engaged until the 20th of March, after which date he will be open for more meetings. The League pays Mr. Dixon's travelling expenses; the local people are expected to provide a hall.

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to obstruct the realization of their hopes. But once the United Kingdom has decided to establish duties on foreign foodstuffs, the Grain Growers of the West will not be hostile to the idea of preferential treatment for their wheat. They will be as eager to have the British duties lowered in their favor as they now are to secure free entry into the markets of the United States. And the preference will, in fact, prove to be a most valuable concession. It will assist the Canadian farmer to supplant his foreign rivals in the lucrative business of supplying Great Britain with the foodstuffs she cannot produce herself, just as the Canadian preference gives the British manufacturer an unquestioned advantage over his German or American competitor in the import trade of the Dominion.

#### Bonar Law Corrected

Nottingham Express and Journal, Feb. 13.

The Leader of the Opposition has been guilty of so many grossly inaccurate statements on public platforms that it will soon be necessary for his followers to present him with another memorial asking him to be more careful. In his speech in London on Friday night last he attempted to convict the Prime Minister of having wilfully suppressed a part of a resolution passed by the Western Grain Growers' association of Canada. \* \* \* Now in the speech of Mr. Asquith at Leven, to which Mr. Bonar Law refers, the quotation to which the Leader of the Opposition objects was taken from a letter which contains not a single word on the subject of naval armaments! The letter which was addressed to the Prime Minister dealt solely with the fiscal question.

This letter is worth attention. It is dated from Winnipeg, January 13 last, and is signed by Mr. R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. \* \* \*

The letter gives two resolutions adopted by the Grain Growers in illustration of that point of view and concludes with the following sentence: "The Canadian Grain Growers are anxious to have the closest possible trade relations with Great Britain, and look forward to that time when international free trade will prevail." Of course, one can well understand the annoyance of the tariff "reform" party's leader when the Prime Minister was able to quote such strong condemnation of the food-tax policy from the Canadian wheat growers, but that does not excuse him blundering as he did. The Grain Growers' association did pass a resolution deprecating expenditure upon Canadian naval armaments, and Mr. Bonar Law mixed this up with the other resolution on the fiscal question. It is one more example of that sloppiness in controversial method which has marked the whole course of the tariff "reform" agitation.

#### Calls Farmers Inconsistent

Evening Standard, Feb. 8.

Another excellent point made by Mr. Bonar Law was in bringing to public notice the second half of the resolution of the Manitoba farmers, of which Mr. Asquith preferred to give only the first half. These farmers—or, rather, delegates from the farmers—who so much delighted the Premier by rejecting the idea of any preference on their wheat exports to England, went on to express their great dislike of any expenditure on dreadnoughts to safeguard the empire! In so doing they showed themselves utterly at variance with the general spirit of their countrymen. Their opinion, then, on preference is not worth the paper it was printed on. Men who in almost one and the same breath reject a measure that by benefiting their trade would fill their pockets and object to opening their pockets for the benefit of the fatherland are too inconsistent to merit acceptance of their views.

#### No Lack of Patriotism

Liverpool Post, Feb. 13.

These resolutions were sent to Mr. Asquith for the sole reason that the Western farmers had heard of Mr. Bonar Law's amazing proposal that the imposition of taxes on British foodstuffs be left to the colonies, and they wished it to be known here that they entirely disapproved of the Ashton policy which would "simply result in an increased cost to the British consumer." Whether the objection of the Canadian farmers to contribute to the navy be such a dreadful matter as Mr. Bonar Law would seem to imply is outside the scope of this article. It must be said, however, that the objection certainly

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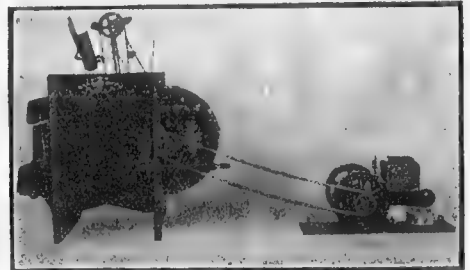
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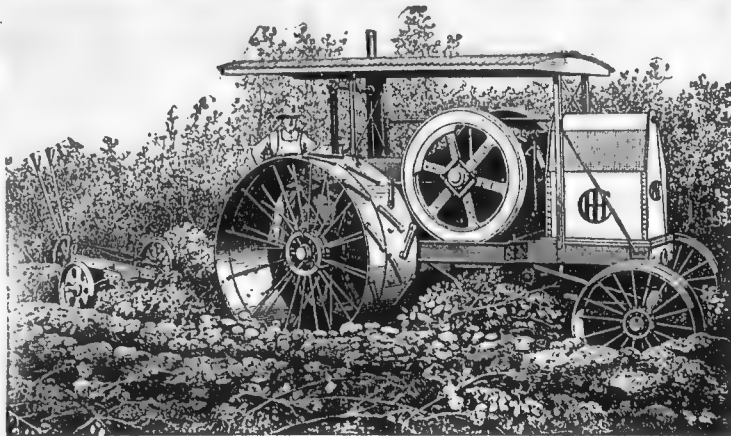


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# A Poison that Kills All The Gophers On an Acre—for 1 Cent



Every ounce of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison contains 154 deadly doses. A 75c box contains 13 ounces, or over 2000 deadly doses. And Kill-Em-Quick means sure death to them all. So, for less than 1 cent per acre, you can rid your fields of the Gopher pest. And that means a saving of \$200 in crops for 75c since each Gopher eats, destroys and stores away about 10c worth of grain every summer and each pair raises from 20 to 36 young ones every year.

I do not *claim*—I do not *promise*—I absolutely and legally *guarantee* that Kill-Em-Quick is the surest, safest and cheapest method in the world, of killing gophers. Let me tell you the reasons *why* Kill-Em-Quick is so effective and so economical.



## Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick

My poison is the result of many years experience as a compounder of medical ingredients—and ten years study of gophers, their habits, haunts, tastes, etc.

As a result of my experience, Kill-Em-Quick is compounded in the *only* logical way to *kill* the gophers.

It has a very peculiar odor that *attracts* the gophers. They leave juicy tender shoots alone, to eat Kill-Em-Quick. And Kill-Em-Quick is so deadly that a single dose—a single grain poisoned with it, means *instant death* to the gopher. Furthermore, gophers *eat* Kill-Em-Quick and *swallow* it because it *tastes good* to them.

#### Nothing Else Compares

If you have ever used old fashioned gopher poisons, you know that they are not effective. They must be applied in a very weak state; they are very *bitter* so gophers don't eat enough to kill them; they are hard to prepare for use and extremely dangerous to have around. Besides, they are sold in *bulk* and you are

never sure that you are getting the *real thing*—never sure you are getting pure, unadulterated poison.

#### Get Kill-Em-Quick

It is sold only in sealed boxes. Every box is exactly the same. It makes more *real poison*—and *kills* a greater number of gophers *per dollar* than any other poison ever prepared.

It comes to you with a guarantee on every box—your money back if it fails. It is easy to use—simply soak grain in water over night, drain water off and mix grain with Kill-Em-Quick. For instant use soak grain in hot water for 10 minutes, then mix with Kill-Em-Quick. It *won't* sour or lose its strength. Mix with wheat, oats, oat meal, shorts or cracked corn.

Get Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist. If he does not have it on hand, we will ship direct, prepaid, on receipt of price. Made in 75c and \$1.25 sizes. For special advice or booklet, address me personally.

Anton Mickelson, Pres.

Mickelson-Shapiro Co., Dept. K, Winnipeg, Man.

#### READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY.

Ole Shaanheim, Turtle Lake, N. D., states: "I used three boxes of your Kill-Em-Quick gopher poison on my farm, and a live gopher could not be found on it. I know that it has benefited me to the extent of \$100. It has the old strychnine beat in a hundred ways."

Carl Schaffer, Meeker, N. D., states: "Your Kill-Em-Quick gopher poison is the best I have

ever used, and I have tried every preparation on the market. I put it on my fields, and went out to see its effects about two hours afterwards and found dead gophers nearly every step. I recommend it very highly to all of my neighbors."

O. S. McKee, Roseman, Mont., writes: "I received a package of your poison yesterday. Pre-

pared it according to directions, and put it out. The result was marvelous. There was dead gophers lying all around and no doubt there was a great many dead in their holes. Please send me some of your advertising matter and I will distribute it among my neighbors. Enclosed find \$5.00 for which send me four packages of Kill-Em-Quick and oblige."

### Coin Purse Free

Three cornered coin purse, made of real leather—most attractive coin purse you ever saw. In every package of Kill-Em-Quick you will find a coupon. Save two coupons and send with the one in this advertisement. Send the three coupons to us and we'll mail you free, post-paid, the handy, leather coin purse. Get two boxes of Kill-Em-Quick at once, clip the coupon in "ad" and send us all three.



### Coin Purse Coupon

This coupon, and two coupons from packages of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick, entitle you to one Leather Coin Purse free. Send no money—just this coupon and two coupons from Kill-Em-Quick packages.

Mickelson-Shapiro Co.

Dept. K, Winnipeg, Man.

was not inspired by lack of attachment to the empire. Western Canadian fiscal aspirations dispel that idea. The present purpose is to show on what slender grounds "new style" orators attack honorable men, and endeavor to convict them of misrepresentation. Having had his new style fling, and having, as usual, been put out of court, Mr. Bonar Law, we presume, will now bring his "gift of explanation" into operation. It would be too much to expect the apology that is due.

#### Wilful Misrepresentation

Worcester Daily Times, Feb. 8.

In his speech in Fife, Mr. Asquith referred to a resolution of the Western Grain Growers' association of Canada, in which they said they asked for no preference in the British market, and favored the free admission of British manufacturers into theirs. As we pointed out at the time, that body represents one interest out of many to which the Dominion government must have regard. Countries cannot be run according to the ideas of a single industry, however great. The Association does not speak for the whole of the Canadian grain growers. And if it did it might be necessary to inquire whether, failing the mutual free trade they desire, the Grain Growers would be content permanently with a one-sided preference. But there is another and more important consideration which Mr. Asquith deliberately and dishonestly ignored. The resolution he referred to was one half of a statement of policy. The Western Grain Growers are content not to ask for preference; they are willing (without regard to other interests in Canada) to admit British goods free, if—and this is what Mr. Asquith left out—Canada makes no contribution at all to the naval expenditure of the empire. The Western Grain Growers' association is "firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever on naval armaments." They are willing to balance that by extending preference to England and asking no other return. But it is not the policy of either of the great parties in Canada. One might as well ask the Dominion government to be guided in their naval policy by our Little Englanders, who would willingly see the navy scrapped and the empire not even a name; or, in their fiscal policy by people who, for the sake of preventing imperial preference, would like to see Canada become the agricultural adjunct of the United States.

#### Preference Means Friction

Western Mercury (Plymouth), Feb. 8.

The message from the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was a knockdown blow for the advocates of preference. Mr. Bonar Law tries to counter it by saying that at the same meeting a resolution was passed condemning Mr. Borden's naval policy, which he seems to think should be sacrosanct from criticism on this side of the water. The two questions have no connection with each other. The fact that they were discussed at the same meeting does nothing to help Mr. Bonar Law. Indeed, so far as it has any moral at all, it only confirms what has always been the contention of Liberals—that by raising the question of preference our "imperialists" have multiplied a hundredfold the possibilities of friction between the component parts of the Empire and made it very difficult for the Mother Country to avoid participation in the internal political controversies of the Dominions.

#### ONE GRAIN OF WHEAT

A scientist finds that the grain would develop in the following way: In the second year, 2,500 grains; in the third year, 125,000 grains; in the sixth year, 15,625,000,000 grains, and in the twelfth year 244,140,625,000,000 grains. The third year's crop would give 300 men one meal, leaving enough bran to feed eight pigs for one day. The produce of a single grain in the twelfth year would suffice to supply all the people of the world with food during their lifetime.—Exchange.

Although I cannot entirely agree with them, I always deeply respect those people who cherish the hope that the day may not be far distant when all armaments will come to an end; when every sword will be turned into a ploughshare, and every dreadnought into a dredger.—Lord Crewe.



## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 11

unless it be down in the State of Old Louisiana. Has there ever been a Legislature or Parliament, outside of technical Direct Legislation, that is so completely subservient and united to the will of the people as the Saskatchewan Legislature? Just lately it was very shy in imposing the franchise upon womanhood for fear of upsetting their fine-edged sentiments on the question (?) Saskatchewan is looked upon as the most practical Direct Legislation province on earth, and yet the union of people and Legislature is not fixed by statute—we're going to fix it all the same.

Before the last local election it was felt that Direct Legislation sentiment should be crystalized, made concrete, and that the electorate and the elected should be brought closer together so as to share alike the burdens of responsible government, and unitedly carry on legislation. The result was that many candidates more or less pledged themselves to meet the electorate at least half-way on the question of Direct Legislation. Candidates were outspoken on the right and left in regard to the matter. The election of a Legislature is past and we find that the electorate has done nothing—but we are going to, all right. Jump into the "swim." The Legislature has, to my mind, quite redeemed both itself and the pledges in giving, as far as is consistent, under the circumstances and conditions now existent, a measure of Direct Legislation, and have placed the act so that the electorate can, if sincere in the matter, redeem itself and honor at an appropriate date in the near future.

The bill may not be all that is desired by either the people or the Legislature. It may take some time for it to be developed into a perfect Canadian Direct Legislative system. It is a beginning, however, but not an ending. It is in existence and what is now wanted is the voice of the electorate—the voice of the Saskatchewan electorate is no uncertainty—it has spoken a few times and has proven itself the voice of common sense, equity, justice and good judgment. This seems to be the people's opportunity, a chance of the people and the Legislature to form a co-operative Assembly. It is an opportunity to show our manhood, and, by bringing in the Initiative and Referendum, show that we are willing to share and bear our responsibility of Legislation—no right to saddle on our representatives all the onus and burden of legislative work. Considering all that has been said and done in favor of Direct Legislation in this province, surely it is up to the people to roll up a respectable vote in favor of the bill. Do not let the intelligent electorate of Saskatchewan weaken our standing among the provinces by a half-hearted support of this important stroke of legislation. It is too far-reaching in its effects to treat carelessly or thoughtlessly. If the electorate is sincere, every voter, except in case of sickness, will make his vote effective at the ballot box on referendum day. Let us vote up 30, 40, 50—if you like, 80 per cent. in favor of the bill on election day. It is our bill—Saskatchewan's own business and we want to have government and governed just a little closer together, just a little more responsible and co-operative in legislative work, just a little more up-to-date in electoral effectiveness and confidence. Wherever I have lived the electorate have "chewed the rag" because of the uncontrollable-ness of Parliaments, Legislatures and councils, and all the rest of it. Now here is an opportunity to put the electorate and the elected right, and prevent there being "rags" to chew. Every elector in Saskatchewan is aware of the fact that Direct Legislation is effective in bringing about a better order of legislation in other countries, states, provinces and municipalities and are convinced that a trial of its working out in Saskatchewan is worth the undertaking. If it has weak points we will soon find it out, and as we are quite capable of doing things, will find ways and means of remedying defects and in making the act workable in Canada.

There is no mistaking the undertaking, the Legislature and the electorate are one in the trying out of the Initiative and Referendum in Saskatchewan. Future developments will follow in their order and new, up-to-date methods of making legislative bodies and controlling the same will effectively fall in line as the Initiative and Referendum become better understood and more workable.

An opportunity long looked for by all classes of people, of every shade of political leaning and opinion to pronounce upon is at hand, and it is up to every voter to exercise his franchise in this new system of making parliaments—a system long past its experimental incipency—a system that has brought about a new and satisfactory order of political economy and effectiveness in other countries, states, provinces and communities. It comes to us as the right thing at the right time, before our Legislature becomes entangled and mixed up with complicated commercial, industrial, ethical and all sorts of intricate problems which should be handled by the people as a whole united body and which should be regulated and controlled by the people and in the best interests of the people. Let us take right hold of this opportunity and leave a blessing to all future generations of Saskatchewan.

My opinion as to the vote itself is very concrete. It is purely an individual unit, a mere black lead pencil cross on paper in favor of a measure destined to revolutionize for a thousand years the whole political, commercial, industrial and ethical fabric of this province, to leave a blessing to every generation that will ever live in this part of Canada. I consider it the most important and intrinsic vote that I, or any other voter, will ever be called upon to cast. I look upon it as the greatest honor of my life to have the privilege of voting for a Direct Legislation Bill.

Concrete groups of votes, concrete gems of thought, shape the mighty nations, and "shake the turrets of the land."

J. E. FRITH,

2nd Vice-President of D. L. L. Moosomin, Sask.

### FROM THE OKANAGAN VALLEY

Editor, Guide:—In one of your recent issues of The Guide you quote flour f.o.b. to any Grain Growers' association at a very low price compared to retail prices. I am an old patron of your paper and fully appreciate your good work in every detail, but owing to sickness have had to leave my former place on the prairie for British Columbia. Still I take your paper and hand it around to all I can. In this valley we feel ourselves badly handicapped and I am sure the fruit growers here could, to their great benefit, co-operate with the prairie grain growers and deal direct with all associations. Flour here is now, by retail, \$4.00 a sack of 98 lbs.; and this fall fruit was hard to dispose of at any price. Like all other parts, living is high, therefore wages must be high and I feel we need co-operation in some form or other, so as to be able, not only to deal from producer to the consumer, but be able to ship by car rates. It is a great shame the prairie people cannot get all their fruits in season from the nearest points without so many others taking their toll from both ends. Of course time will better things in many ways, but from my own observations I think some scheme could be put in motion with the Grain Growers' association to try to influence the fruit growers of this beautiful Okanagan Valley to fall in line with the grain growers as fruit growers to better their state of things. Without the co-operation of the producer and consumer there is no avail, as the transportation companies assist the wholesaler by through car rates and overcharge small local shippers. I am told there were tons and tons of good fruit rotted, as it did not pay to handle. Do not think me at all a pessimist, but I think there is room for some action.

WM. TAYLOR.

Box 98, Enderby, B.C.

## A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION

### Proving the Value of Formaldehyde Treatment



No. 1

No. 2

Young wheat plants grown from the same smutty seed and planted on the same day.

No. 1 represents the heavy growth from the seed properly treated with Formaldehyde.

No. 2—the growth from the untreated seed, all the plants being diseased.

The following is taken from a Government Report on Crop Production and Seed Disinfection by a noted Professor of Agriculture:

**SMUT.**—Smut occurs in wheat in minute dark colored spores, which adhere to the seed. These germinate at the same time as the wheat plant, forming fine thread-like growths which penetrate the young wheat and derive nourishment from it. As the wheat plant develops to maturity this parasitic growth extends upwards through the various tissues of the plant until they pass on into the inside of the young grain seed. The smut filaments then become enlarged and absorb the soft contents of the seed, producing countless numbers of black, smutty particles. As these spores are of an extremely minute type and very light, they are scattered far and wide at threshing time until the whole of the crop becomes infected. Unless this disease is checked by preventive treatment, greatly weakened and degenerate seed will be the result.

## FORMALDEHYDE

The Standard Solution as sold by us is known as forty per cent. strength, that is, a solution containing forty ounces of pungent, sharp odored gas in every one hundred ounces of liquid.

Of all known chemicals this is the most effective agent in spore destruction. The price is so low that farmers who are alive to modern methods of agriculture, to insure their coming crop from smut, should arrange for a supply now. One pound of Formaldehyde will successfully treat about 40 bushels of grain if our directions are followed.

Formaldehyde packed for shipment at Eaton prices. Standard strength guaranteed:

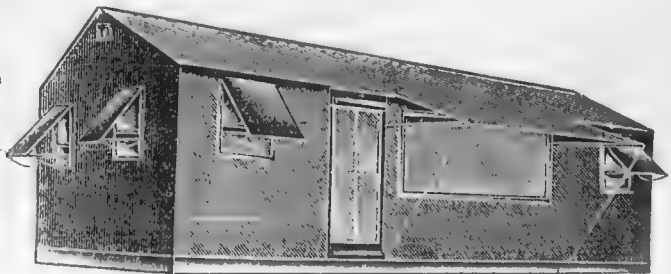
1-lb. Bottle	.....\$ .25	50-lb. Jars	.....\$ 8.00
5-lb. Jars	.....1.00	400-lb. Bbl.	.....52.00
10-lb. Jars	.....1.75	50 1-lb. Bottles	.....10.50

A TREATISE IN LEAFLET FORM ON DAMAGE BY SMUT AND ITS PREVENTION WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST

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Is an Ideal Summer Country Home  
Open on all Sides to the Sun and Air

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Particulars



These houses are substantially and scientifically constructed. They will withstand any storm, are perfectly sanitary, thoroughly damp-proof and sealed against all insects. Kenyon Take Down Houses have long passed the experimental stage. Additions and eliminations have been made when advisable to promote perfection. A big advantage of these houses is that the owners are not tied to any particular location. They can make their residence by the lakeside, in the wood, valley, or among mountains. They are so light that they can be transferred by train, boat or pack horse. They are suited to either small or large families, ranging in size from 1 to 5 rooms each.

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96 pages—Gives game laws, how  
when and where to trap—bait  
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ing the Raw Fur Industry.  
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ALL up-to-date Farmers and Mar-  
ket Gardeners now realize that they  
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We have now in stock a limited  
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Crops and Soils, also a small stock  
of Muriate of Potash, Acid Phos-  
phate and Nitrate of Soda.

Write Now for  
Prices and  
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### \$5,000,000.00

for WESTERN CANADA POULTRYMEN  
PRODUCED BY THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR

Into the pockets of the users of The PEERLESS  
INCUBATOR last year went five million dollars made  
from the poultry these people raised. Yet chickens are  
scarce in Canada and eggs are the scarcest of all food  
commodities. That is positively the fact.

To-day there are not enough Canadian CHICKENS  
or EGGS to go around. Thousands of dozens of  
eggs are being shipped into Canada from the United  
States and other countries to help meet the demand.

Yet there is a shortage! Eggs are commanding a tremendous price—chickens are  
worth dollars.

Now is the time to take advantage of this situation and make money out of it yourself.  
You can raise and sell 600 chickens this next year, and you will find a quick and sure  
market for every one of them. You can get the top notch price for all the hundreds of  
dozens of eggs that your poultry lay.

Let us tell you how!

The book, "When Poultry Pays," will show you how. Let us send it to you. It is  
interesting; it is instructive, and it contains the proof.

You need this book. It will be mailed free. A post card will bring it.

ADDRESS:

The Raymond Manufacturing Co., Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Sales Agents for LEE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,  
Makers of Peerless Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Supplies.



## Toward Democracy

Continued from Page 9

behind which oppression and conserva-  
tism has been entrenched. It has been  
the chief force against which the com-  
mon people have had to continually  
struggle, on various occasions to the  
verge of war, in order to win one by  
one the liberties which we enjoy to-  
day. It is still the chief force against  
which every progressive movement must  
struggle in the continuous contest be-  
tween equal opportunity and special  
privilege. Across the road to liberty,  
equality and higher civilization, land-  
lordism is continually erecting barriers.  
When, if ever, we reach a perfect con-  
dition of civilization, the landlord will  
have been eliminated.

### Elevating Feature of Democracy

When we delegate government to a  
small band of politicians, we deliberately  
throw away the most highly civiliz-  
ing and uplifting influence which we  
have in connection with the affairs of  
state. It was the share which every  
Greek citizen had in the affairs of state  
which produced such a high order of  
intelligence and such a wonderful con-  
dition of civilization. Every citizen  
felt that he was a part of the govern-  
ment. Under such conditions, to have  
been ignorant of state affairs would  
have been considered a disgrace. The  
entire fabric of public sentiment was  
uplifted and refined by this feeling  
that the people were the state—were  
the government. Hence we have a pe-  
riod of intellectual uplift which stands  
unique and alone in the known history  
of the world. Compare this with the  
lax idea of political morality in Can-  
ada. Men who would be strictly hon-  
est in a private transaction or in any  
ordinary business matter, will not  
shrink from taking any advantage in  
their power when the transaction is  
with a government, municipal, provin-  
cial or federal. From the worker who  
toils for a few dollars per day, to the  
merchant who supplies goods in large  
quantity, the feeling prevails that it is  
a pardonable offence, at least, to take  
advantage of the government.

But with all her liberty and all her  
learning, Athenian civilization did not  
endure. Athenian civilization was based  
on chattel slavery. Where there is  
privilege there can be neither true lib-  
erty nor equality. A true and lasting  
civilization can be based only on com-  
plete equality of opportunity. The  
Athenian democracy reached a condi-  
tion of equality such as has scarcely  
been attained elsewhere in all history,  
but it was an equality among freemen  
only. True liberty does not permit of  
slavery or special privilege in any form.  
Liberty, justice, equality, the three  
grandest words in our language, can  
never be attained while any form of  
slavery or a vestige of privilege re-  
mains.

### The Menace of the World

The menace of the world today is still  
privilege. We have a tremendous mod-  
ern development of privilege, which has  
led to the concentration of almost un-  
imaginable wealth in a few hands, while  
the common people are able only  
through strict economy to live decently,  
and many thousands have to be assisted  
by charity. We have on this continent  
a commercial despotism that has en-  
slaved the common people almost as  
completely as the chattel slavery of  
Greece, and that is almost as debasing  
and destructive in its worst forms as  
the rule of privilege and wealth in an-  
cient Rome. It has been stated that he  
who controls the wealth of the nation  
is master of the people. The feature of  
the present age is the wonderful con-  
centration of wealth in a few hands.  
This concentration of wealth has gone  
on more rapidly during the past ten  
years than during the fifty years pre-  
viously. Fortunes that would have been  
incomprehensible fifty years ago, have  
been piled up within the last decade or  
two. What would have been considered  
immense fortunes within the memory of  
men now living, are now merely trifling  
aggregations of wealth. It is said that  
not more than a dozen men having their  
offices in Wall Street, New York, con-  
trol some \$35,000,000,000 (not millions  
but billions) of the corporate wealth of  
the United States. In the same city  
300,000 working women are constantly  
on the verge of starvation. This im-  
mense sum controlled by this little

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

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There is no reason why any cow  
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butter should be without a cream  
separator and there is no excuse  
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separator.

Any creameryman or experienced  
dairyman will tell you that a good  
cream separator will give you a  
great deal more  
and a great deal  
better butter than  
you can make with  
any gravity set-  
ting system, and  
equally, of course,  
more and better  
cream, if you are  
selling cream.

The DE LAVAL  
is acknowledged  
by creamerymen  
and the best posted dairymen the  
world over to be the "World's  
Standard" and the one and only  
separator that always accomplishes  
the best results possible and always  
gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse  
that you can't afford to buy a  
De Laval, because it will not only  
save its cost over any gravity set-  
ting in six months and any other  
separator in a year, but is sold either  
for cash or on such liberal terms  
that it will actually pay for itself.

A little investigation will prove  
to you that the truth of the matter  
is that you really can't afford to  
make cream or butter without the  
use of a DELAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent  
will be glad to demonstrate this to  
your own satisfaction, or you may  
write to us direct.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd.

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With Health Brand Clogs on, the man or  
woman who works in the wettest, coldest  
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Fine leather tops, hard-  
wood sole and heel, coarsely  
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sizes for men  
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ONLY  
\$1.75

Higher, 3 buckles .....\$2.25  
High-legged Wellingtons.....\$2.75 and \$3.25  
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Or if you wish to learn more about these  
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Brand Clogs are made, etc., etc. Dealers,  
write for proposition.

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Heider eveners distrib-  
ute the load so every  
horse pulls an equal  
share. That means  
better work from  
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work for you. They  
are made for 2, 3, 4, 5  
or 6 horses. The 4-  
horse plow eveners  
works four horses  
abreast on gang, sulky and  
disk plows, 1 horse in fur-  
row, 3 on unplowed  
ground. Heider 2-horse  
eveners for wagon, manure  
spreader, grain drill, or  
any implement with pole

The fam-  
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Made right  
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without  
side draft.  
Will last a  
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**T**HOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. These men know that Kendall's is a money saver and a horse saver. We can prove it by thousands of

### Grateful Letters From Users

LANGHAM, SASK., DEC. 13th, 1911.

"I have a large stock of horses and am a user of Kendall's Spavin Cure. I must say that I always had the best satisfaction from its use, and can recommend it to any horse owner."

JOSEPH PFUND.

PIGEON LAKE, MAN. DEC. 14th, 1911.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for five years. I find it a sure cure for Spavins."

WILLIAM GRANT.

Price \$1 per bottle—6 bottles \$5. Ask druggist for free book "Treatise on the Horse" or write to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company  
Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

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has been connected with Barn Equipments and Barn planning for over 47 years. We make a special study of means to save time, save labour, and save money for the farmer.

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It describes and illustrates the full line of Loudon Hardware Specialties for the farm. You will find it a handy book of reference.

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The Loudon Hardware Specialty Co.

515 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG

bunch of capitalists, is about 80 per cent. of the total corporate capitalization of the nation, represented by railways, banks, loan companies, insurance and trust companies, the great industrial and commercial concerns and public utilities corporations. These vast interests are allied and interwoven together, to such an extent that they may be depended upon to stand together for the maintenance and extension of all the privileges which have operated in the past to make it possible to bring about this tremendous concentration of capital. The menace of wealth in its most dangerous form is the political influence which it may wield. The power of this vast concentration of wealth, which has been made possible through the existence of privilege in various forms, is used to dominate our political institutions and thereby virtually enslave the people.

In Aesop's fables we read about a simple-minded man who found a snake which was on the point of perishing from cold and hunger. He took it to his home and warmed and fed it and nursed it back to health and strength. True to that instinct which is supposed to attach to the snake family, the serpent repaid his kindness by making a vicious attack upon his family, the first opportunity it had. The simple-minded people of Canada have warmed and nursed and fed a whole family of serpents, of the natural order greed, of the genus privilege. Now that these serpents have attained to great strength and power, they repay the people by endeavoring to dominate our political institutions, thereby virtually enslaving the people. Shall we, like the simple man of the fable, act promptly and beat them to death on the spot, or shall we continue to tax ourselves in order that they may continue to wax more wealthy and more powerful?

The recent great political contest in the neighboring Republic (the presidential election of November, 1912), has been described by Hon. J. W. Westcott as "the eternal conflict between equal opportunity and special privilege." There cannot be true liberty where there is not equal opportunity. There cannot be equal opportunity where there is one vestige of privilege. We English-speaking people of America, whether of Canada or the Republic, should cease our boastings of liberty while privilege is upheld by the laws of the land. Liberty and privilege are irreconcilable foes. One or the other must eventually be destroyed. They cannot dwell together ad innum. I believe that liberty will eventually triumph on this continent; not that the fate of ancient Greece and Rome awaits us, as some writers have prophesied.

To be Continued

## The Making of a Farm Garden

Continued from Page 10

(radish) and the Hanson (lettuce) will be found very satisfactory.

### A Few General Hints

A warm corner should be selected for a few roots of early potatoes and any other vegetables desired for early use. Keep a small space for an herb bed for parsley, thyme, sage, mint, sweet majorie, horehound, etc. Remember that weeds smother and prevent the desired growth of vegetables.

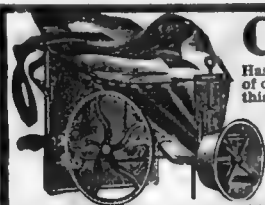
Remember when choosing fruit trees and vegetable seeds that the best varieties produce the best results. An hour spent in the garden is profitably spent and should be considered more as pleasure than labor. Remember that fruit trees don't produce much fruit for the first year or so.

If you sow rows of seeds indifferently and crooked they will grow so. Keep your drills straight and uniform, they have a much better appearance. Nothing answers more quickly to good cultivation and care than vegetables.

### LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND CAMPAIGN

London, Feb. 1. — "The foremost task of Liberalism in the near future is the regeneration of rural life—the emancipation of the land of this country from the paralyzing grip of a rusty, effete and unprofitable system."

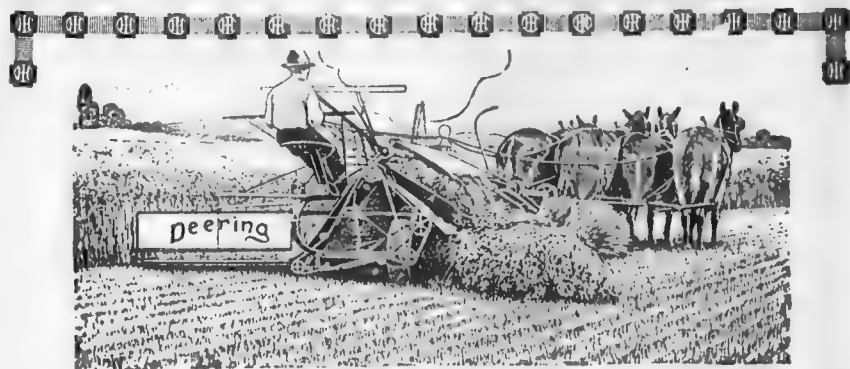
David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, made this declaration to-night at the annual meeting of the National Liberal club.



## CAHOON SEED SOWER

Has the only discharger scientifically constructed to scatter seed evenly in front of operator and not against his person. Years of use all over the world prove this to be the simplest, most accurate and durable broadcast sower made. Sows all grain or grass seed. Made entirely of steel, iron, brass and heavy canvas. Wide breastplate makes it the easiest to carry. Needed on every farm. Some alfalfa ranches have a dozen. Complete directions in English, French, German and Spanish. Sent prepaid in the U. S. for \$6.00 if dealer will not supply you. Order today, for it is warranted to give satisfaction. "Even seeding brings good reaping."

GOODELL COMPANY, 7 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.



## Deering New Ideal The Dependable Binder

WHEN you invest your money in a Deering binder you make a long time investment at good interest.

With proper care a Deering New Ideal will last—has lasted—more than long enough to pay for itself. The machine you buy this year should still be doing good work when you are able to retire from active work. It is well worth while to take a little extra thought and study to the purchase of such a dependable binder.

A Deering New Ideal binder will go into any grain field and cut, bind and deliver all the grain in that field. Any Western Canadian farmer can prove this statement to his full satisfaction. The many good features on the Deering binder have proved their worth. The reel is adjustable for tall, short, down or tangled grain. The special Z-shape cutter bar brings the guards almost level with the top of the platform, thus enabling short grain to pass without lodging on the cutter bar. Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. Three packers and three discharge arms aid in doing efficient work. The main frame is made of high carbon steel bars, forming a unit which the hardest usage cannot twist out of shape. Then there is the venerable Deering knottor—simple, accurate, unailing.

The I H C local agent will show you a Deering New Ideal binder.

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## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. It'll save you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:

I. S. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.  
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

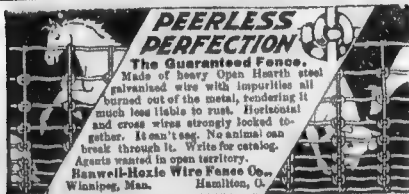
### \$2.00 Worth for \$1.00

The 2 in 1 Automatic Awl is a combination of the two best known dollar tools in the world, the Awl using a waxed thread and the Awl using a copper wire. This illustration shows the inside working of the 2 in 1 Automatic Awl. There are several dozen different kinds of Automatic Awls on the market, but this is absolutely the only Awl in the world that will sew with both waxed thread and copper wire. Did you ever try sewing with copper wire? If you haven't, get a 2 in 1 and try it—you will be delighted.

Some of the other improvements to be found only in the 2 in 1 are: special hollow grooved needles to prevent the thread from cutting, patented needle for sewing boots, diamond pointed needles, and everything packed inside the handle, so that it will slip in your pocket like a knife. We will send the 2 in 1 Automatic Awl complete, with three extra needles, including the patented needle for sewing boots, a large reel of best waxed thread and a skin of our special wire. We will send the whole outfit complete, by mail, charges paid, to any address for \$1.00.



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AGENTS WANTED



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Two or three of the sisters have wanted to know about making cereal sets as mentioned in a clipping from an American paper. I meant to kill that note—which is the newspaper term for crossing out—because I did not know what it meant, but somehow it escaped the blue pencil. I have not the least idea what the writer was talking about and have very grave doubts concerning the marketable value of cereal sets.

I am going to try, for the next few weeks, to run a column of garden news and if any of you who have been successful would care to write me a letter about your work, I would be glad to publish it.

After all is said and done, there is nothing which gives men and women such a clean, fresh, breezy outlook on life as handling the fresh sweet-smelling earth and making things to grow therein.

In a discussion about tomato growing, at the Horticultural Convention, the general opinion seemed to be that the way to grow good tomatoes and early ones seemed to be to snip off as soon as they appeared, all the branches, but leaving only the main stem. By this method all the strength of the plant is concentrated.

Mrs. L. C. Burch, Eden, Manitoba, writes to know if I can tell her of any little boy who would do a few chores and mind the children while she was out milking. She would give a good home to a little boy of from eight to twelve years or older.

I have several contributions on hand for the Mother's Number, but am looking for more. We would be glad to hear from any mother who has got her experience on a prairie farm and has had to put up with things that are inconvenient and awkward to work with.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all letters to Francis Marion Bynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## SCOTCH CURRANT BUN

Dear Miss Bynon:—I am writing to give you an old fashioned Scotch recipe for Scotch currant bun. Crust:  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. flour, 3 oz. butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful baking powder, water. Mixture:  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 2 oz. almonds, 2 oz. orange peel, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful ground ginger, 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful baking powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Tartaric acid, 1 teacupful milk. Method: put flour, butter and powder in a basin. Rub all together; make stiff paste with water; roll thin and line cake tin, leaving part to cover top. Wash currants, stone raisins, bleach almonds. Put into basin, add sugar, peel (cut up), flour, spices, soda and acid, beat egg, add milk, stir in amongst other things, pack tightly, cover with paste, make holes in top, brush with egg and milk and bake for 2 hours in hot oven.

I was so pleased to see you are starting an exchange column. I think it is a good idea and I would willingly pay. It is useful to get a letter printed in due season. I have a number of fine ducks and drakes (all this year's) to sell or trade for chickens, geese or turkeys. I am asking \$1.25 each. They are fine big birds. I will sign my name to save trouble to our editor, so that anyone who wishes to write may do so direct to me.

MRS. ELIZ. OSBORNE,

Dilke, Sask.

## ABOUT POULTRY RAISING

Dear Miss Bynon:—In reply to your welcome letter of the 8th February, I am writing to let you know that I will not have any more clothes to spare. I am filling the request of the reader from Alberta. We are having very changeable weather lately; some days it is very fine and other days are stormy, although we have been very lucky this winter. Have escaped so far without many colds. Baby has a touch of the cold and is cutting four teeth, which is a little hard on her. But she is a strong and healthy wee girlie. She has not had much medicine, only Baby's Own Tablets, which I am never without in the home, and I think that they are by far the best medicine to give the wee tots.

You mentioned in your letter about

poultry business. I am not a very good hand in that line, although my husband is and takes great pride in his Rhode Island Reds. We have altogether a flock of about 75 birds, 30 pullets and 20 old hens and the balance are roosters, and 20 roosters for sale. Our pullets were not very early last spring and they are laying fine now. We get as high as 16 eggs a day when the thermometer has been as low as 45 below zero. We feed wheat and oats in the morning, noon and evening. Bran mash twice a week, also potatoes and green kale or cabbage for green food. Oyster shells are always in the pens for grit. Broken bone and beef scraps twice a week or so. Birds must work for their living by scratching to get the best result.

Hen house is 20x22. No heating in hen house of any kind. Fowls do better in a cold house, when it is not too cold. We have not had a comb of birds frozen so far this winter. Enclosing a photo from a snapshot taken two years ago, back of the stable. I will draw to a close, hoping that the above will be of some use to those that are interested in poultry business.

Hoping to see this picture in print, I will sign myself

APRIL JEWEL.

I am very sorry that the photograph is not sharply enough cut to make a good newspaper picture or I should have liked very much to use it.—F.M.B.

## A WORD OF THANKS FROM MOLLY

Dear Miss Bynon:—I just want to thank you, also the ladies, who so kindly sent me patterns I asked for. I shall always feel indebted to The Guide for the help I have got through it. I feel very much depressed at times, the future looks black for me, with three little ones to get a living for. But I will try and make a brave effort. I agree with you, it does relieve one's mind when we tell our troubles (or even to have a good cry).

I enclose two simple recipes. Thanking you again and wishing you every success, MOLLY.



## PRACTICAL MODELS

7509—Norfolk Middy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With or without Shield, with Elbow or Long Sleeves. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs, 5 yards of braid, for 16 year size.  
7514—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Round or High Neck, Elbow or Long Sleeves, Shaped or Straight Front Edge. 2 yards 36, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 18 inches wide for chemisette, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards of lace for frills or  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs, for medium size.  
7519—Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 27 inches wide for belt and trimming, for 16 year size.  
7524—Two-Piece Skirt with Side Panels, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 or 41, width at lower edge 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards, 2 yards when plaits are laid, for medium size.  
7515—Five-Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist, With High or Natural Waist Line, with Shaped or Straight Front Edge. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36, width at lower edge 2 yards, for medium size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

NOTE—In ordering patterns please remember to give number accompanying each pattern and the size desired. Every number represents a separate pattern and each pattern costs 10 cents.

## You Can Be Saved



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You can have Comfort, washday the same as any other day, if you use the

## I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

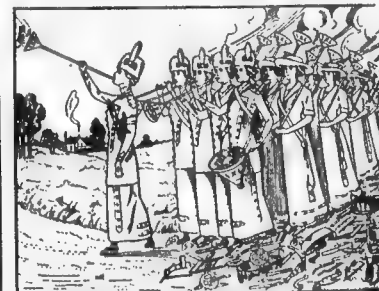
That washes a Full Tub of Clothes perfectly in 3 minutes. Washes anything from a horse blanket and overalls to the finest laces with No Injury. Not only washes but rinses and blues. No Severe Exertion.

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Present or mail this coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 482 $\frac{1}{2}$  Main St., Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do that is claimed. 3-12-13

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## A WORD TO WOULD-BE MEMBERS

I am sorry that I cannot send a Young Canada Club button to anyone just for the asking. I know it must seem very mean and cruel of me not to, but as I said a week ago, I want a membership in this club to stand for something. So we have made it a rule that those who want to join must write a story for the Young Canada Club—the very best story they are capable of writing.

Don't be discouraged if your story does not get into print, as I have on hand now about a hundred and fifty stories and more arriving daily, but for any neatly written story I will send a button.

Just now I am anxious about gardens and I hope that all of our Young Canadians are planning to put in a little plot of ground in flowers or vegetables.

You will find it immense fun to put the seeds into the ground and then in a few weeks to watch them send up one, two little leaves and then a tall ungainly stem, like a new calf, which looks to be all legs. A week or two more and new branches begin to shoot up and almost before you know it, there will be a little bud. Then the real fun in your work is only beginning. It will mean a whole summer's pleasure, even if you only sow a few California poppy seeds or take two or three tomato plants to raise. You would not believe the fun you will have in watching them grow.

If you have brothers and sisters and run races with them to see who will have the best garden, so much the better.

Anyway, I would like to see you try to have a garden, every chick of you,

and would like to have you write me about your plans.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## ANDY MOORE

(A Prize Story)

Andy Moore was a short, stunted, freckled little country boy, as tough as a pine-knot. Sometimes he wore a cap, and sometimes he did not; he was not at all particular about that. His shaggy red hair, he thought, protected his head well enough.

As for what people would think of it—he did not live in a city, where one's shoe-lacings are noticed; his home was in a country, and a very wild, rocky country it was. He knew much more about beavers, rattlesnakes, and birds' eggs than he did about fashions.

He liked to sit rocking on the top of a great tall tree, or to stand on a high hill, where the wind almost took him off his feet. Andy's house was a rough shanty on the side of a hill. It was built of mud, peat, and logs, with holes for windows. There was nothing very pleasant there.

Near the hut of Andy's father there was a railroad track; and Andy often watched the black engine, with its long tail, as it came puffing past, belching out great clouds of steam and smoke and screeching through the valleys and under the hills, like a mad thing. Although it went by the hut every day, yet he never wished to ride on it; he had been content with lying on the sand-bank watching it disappear in the distance, leaving a great wreath of smoke curling round the tree-tops.

One day, as Andy was strolling across the track, he saw that there was something wrong about it. He did not know much about railroad tracks, because he was, as yet, quite a little lad, but the rails seemed to be wrong somehow, and Andy had heard of cars being thrown off by such things. Just then he heard a low, distant noise. Dear, dear! the cars were coming then! He was only a little boy, but perhaps he could stop them in some way; at any rate there was nobody else there to do it.

Andy never thought that he might get killed himself; but he went and stood straight in the middle of the track, just before the bad place on it, and stretched out his little arms as far apart as he could. On, on came the cars, louder and louder. The engine-driver saw the boy on the track, and whistled for him to get out of the way. Andy never moved a hair's breadth.

Again the engine whistled. Andy might have been made of stone, for all the notice he took of it. Then the driver, of course, had to stop the train, saying something in a passion to Andy as he did so, for not getting out of the way. But when Andy pointed to the track, and the man saw how the brave little fellow had not only saved his life, but the lives of all his passengers, his scolding changed to blessing very quickly.

Everybody rushed out to see the horrible death they had escaped. Had the cars rushed over the bad track, they would have been tossed headlong down the steep bank, into the river. Ladies kissed Andy's rough, freckled face, and cried over him; and the gentlemen, as they looked at their wives and children, wiped their eyes and said, "God bless the boy."

And that is not all; they took out their purses and contributed a large sum of money for him; not that they could ever repay the service he had done them; they knew that; but to show him in some way, besides in mere words, that they felt grateful.

Now that boy had presence of mind. Good, brave, little Andy! The passengers all wrote down his name, Andy Moore, and the place he lived in; and if you wish to know where Andy is now, I will tell you. He is at college; and the people whose lives he saved pay his bills and are going to see him safe through.

JACOB GESSNER (Age 15 years).

## TABLE LAMP

Elegant Safe and Sure

One filling of 3 1/2 pints will last 25 hours at the full candle power. Can be turned down and regulated just like city gas. It is cheaper to operate than electricity, gas or kerosene.

All the advantages of a coal oil lamp but no need to clean, no smell, and the oil cannot be spilled if lamp is knocked over.

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## Quality Butter

That's the kind you makewith Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.



Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it. David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont. Western Representative Jno. A. McEwan, 603 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.

# Eastlake Metallic Shingles

Only the best steel will stand the "EASTLAKE" embossing. Its depth and nature make it impossible for inferior steel to stand it without splitting.

This fact in itself is a guarantee of the permanent value of the "EASTLAKE" SHINGLE.

Once placed on the roof, "EASTLAKE" is there to stay, a permanent part of your barn or house—no Leaks—no danger of Fire or Lightning and best of all, no Repairs.

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MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:  
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.



## Don't Be Pickled With Buying Inferior Picklers

There is only one Best Pickler, and that is the Grain Growers' Automatic. It is the most thorough mixer of any automatic Pickler on the market. You can treat more bushels with a given amount of liquid than any other machine made, on account of the thorough mixing that it gets. It can be operated so that a child can keep it going, or that it will take two men to keep it going and do the work equally as well in either case. Everything being stationary there is nothing to wear out. All parts coming in contact with liquids are PURE COPPER (not coppered as some machines sold). Write for copy of references and full particulars. Live agent wanted in every town, good commission offered. Price, delivered at your station \$15

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Remember, we are largest buyers on wire market; our is 20 per cent of any other agents nor jobbers, but sell direct to the consumer for cash, saving you the dealer's commission, and heavy expenses incident to a credit business. We have just published a catalogue. It tells of the greatest fence offer ever made. You owe it to yourself to read this great REGAL offer. Use the blank form herewith and mail to us today and we will forward to you our special offer at once.

one of the the Canadian buying price lower than that manufacturer. We employ no cash, saving you the dealer's commission, and heavy expenses incident to a credit business. We have just published a catalogue. It tells of the greatest fence offer ever made. You owe it to yourself to read this great REGAL offer. Use the blank form herewith and mail to us today and we will forward to you our special offer at once.

Every foot of Regal wire fence is guaranteed. If you purchase it for your own use, or for a gift, and it is not satisfactory, we will refund your money. If you purchase it for a gift, and it is not satisfactory, we will refund your money. If you purchase it for a gift, and it is not satisfactory, we will refund your money.

The Regal Fence Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.  
Gentlemen—Send me full information and circular of your SPECIAL PICTURE FENCE offer, postpaid and without expense to me. Yours truly,  
Name.....  
St. or R. No.....  
Town.....  
Prov.....



## Country Girl's Ideas

As it is getting on towards Easter it seems to me that this is a good time to shed all our serious and great thoughts for a brief space and plunge headforemost into the question of clothes—new clothes—clothes as they are going to be worn.

In a question of this kind one hardly knows where to begin, but I suppose we might as well start with colors as anywhere. One has a general impression after having attended the openings, that all one has seen has been a blaze of tans and browns and fawns and an equally definite array of blues of a lighter order than navy. In reality there is a great deal of grey being shown, also black and white, but being so sober and demure of tone they don't force themselves upon the attention.

The fabrics are gradually drifting away from the woolly stuffs that have been in vogue for so long and are becoming firmer and harder of surface than for many seasons. Whipcords, which were brought out last spring and died a sudden death, have been revived and will probably be fairly popular for the simple reason that they are less ugly than many of the new stuffs and they have this in their favor as summer goods, that they will shed the dust splendidly. But perhaps some of you may not be familiar with the whipcord weave. It is a wide raised cord effect with a smooth surface.

There is a new corded cloth with a brocaded effect in self tones that has just hailed forth from the looms, but to me it seems unspeakably ugly. There are also numbers of smooth mixed suitings which are decidedly handsome and heaps of ratines. Ratine, you know, is glorified bath towelling or crash and behold we have discovered that it makes the smartest kind of suitings. You find it on this aisle in wool and are just about to put your hand in your bag for your purse when you see it over on the next aisle in cotton and then you are torn between two desires and probably end by buying a suit length of each, one for the spring and the other for the summer.

Speaking of cottons, it seems only fair to mention that they are more than usually lovely this year. At the very forefront of their ranks are the ratines in plain and striped effects. They make beautiful summer dresses and suits and ones which do not easily crush.

Then there is the new crepe cloth of today which was the old seersucker of yesterday. It is shown in all shades for summer and in the piece, at least, looks quite pretty.

And the muslins. You should see the airy fairy stuffs besprinkled with flowers and lined with dainty stripes and otherwise beautiful until they are a veritable delight to the eye.

So much for the fabrics. The garments are fearfully and wonderfully made, especially as to the skirt, which looks for

all the world as if the dressmaker had been careless in cutting and the seams of the skirt had to be gathered the one onto the other to make them come out even at the bottom. They may be gathered at either or both sides of the front and the fullness is generally localized to somewhere about the knee.

The suit coats are once again cutaway and are often high waisted, which is all very well for the short person, but what about the bean-pole type? The worst of it is that the coat and skirt are sometimes of different materials and it is just painful to think of the figure some tall women will cut with a short waisted bunt little black coat and below a great length of grey skirt. The worst of it is that there are certain tall women I know who I am sure will want to go right away and get one of these absurd suits and look their worst.

The sleeves in fancy dresses are long again, but I have a notion that for lingerie frocks the short sleeve will be retained during the summer season for very obvious reasons.

Collars are a negligible quantity, the only kind that are generally tolerated being the soft roll sort, which reveal almost more than they conceal of the neck within. I am afraid the makers of fashion will have to break very gently to the devotees of collarless dresses any style of collar which constrains the neck. In this one and only respect are we better off than the masculine sex. Let us keep it with us as long as we may.

And now to come to millinery, which is always more of a prize packet than any other part of the apparel. We may have our suspicious as to the incoming suit styles or the proper mode in sleeves, but we can never anticipate fashion's vagaries in hats. This year she has done the most surprising thing—come laden with loads of such funny little hats as you never did see the like of. One style resembles nothing so much as a derby hat that has been sat upon and flattened out, both as to crown and brim. There are innumerable specimens of the toque family, all with the common quality of tininess and a rather graceful style with the brim rolled rather high at the side and a knot of ribbon or a cluster of flowers for trimming.

Altogether the fashions are a bit queer, but I have no doubt we will grow accustomed to them and look askance at any departure from them a season or two hence.

One thing we have to be thankful for is that we are to have room enough in the new skirts to step up onto a street car without tripping ourselves and that a few quite average suits are shown with coats that are pretty generally becoming.

These few things we have to thank the gods for and will live in hope that as the season advances others may crop up.

*The Country Girl*

### Only a Common Woman

She is only a common woman—mother of half a score,  
And in and out on her beaten path she passes, o'er and o'er.  
Few in the busy throng will mark the strength of her stern, sweet  
face;  
Few in the gilded halls will know her humble dwelling place.  
But one day in the Future a man will rise sublime  
Like a towering mountain-peak, over his age and time.  
Then, men will pause and wonder what blood in his veins might  
run—  
This royal prince of Earth's best line—this common woman's son!

—BERT HUFFMAN.

Langdon, Alta., Feb. 22, 1913.

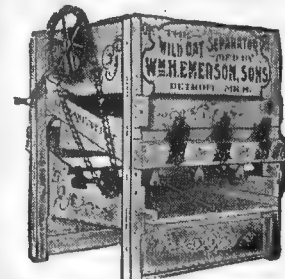
## BOVRIL



is all beef.

Try it in place of tea or coffee. A cup of Bovril is very acceptable after outdoor sports or a social evening. It is very little trouble to prepare and the change will delight your friends.

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### WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich. & WINDSOR, Ont.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

**WM. H. EMERSON & SONS**  
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

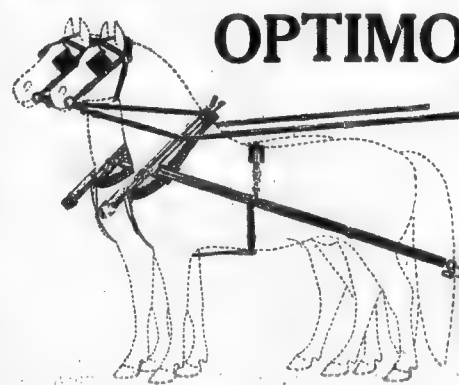
Made in Three Sizes:  
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR  
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR  
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT  
TENTH

Milled  
from the best  
of the  
West's best wheat.

Takes  
more water,  
makes more loaves.  
Ask your dealer.



**PURITY FLOUR**  
More Bread  
and Better Bread



### OPTIMO HARNESS

No. 101 1/2

Bridles: Cup bands, flat checks  
Lines: 1 1/2 in. wide, 22 ft. long  
Hames: 3 Concord bolt  
Traces: 1 1/2 in. 8 ply lugs  
Bellybands: 1 1/2 in. folded  
Martingales: 1 1/2 in. good stock  
Breast Straps: 1 1/2 in. good stock  
Back Pads: 2 3/4 in. housing,  
1 1/4 in. layer  
Snaps and Spreaders

#### PRICE

With Collars - - - - \$29.75  
Without collars - - - - 24.75  
Steel Hames, extra - - - 1.00  
Breechband, extra - - - 8.25

**JOHN MARSHALL, Harness Maker**

LANGHAM, RADISSON, PERDUE, Sask.

Send for Illustrated Catalog to our nearest Branch

### ALBERTA Incubator 125 EGG

\$13.48

Let more poultry make big profits by using our Canadian-made improved hatcher which insures large results. Proven the best by thousands of pleased users, has no equal at any price. Now down to bed-rock prices.

Northwest's largest factory saves you half. You pay no duty, dealer's or middle-batcher that took all records by a 100% hatch.

Reasons why the Alberta Incubator is best.  
(1) Because they are built by practical poultry raisers of 19 years' experience, gained in Canada, and our large poultry farm testing them out in actual use.

(2) PROVEN SUCCESSFUL IN CANADA CLIMATE, owing to its special constructed heavy lumber walls covered with insulating felt, asbestos boards, and high grade galvanized iron of fine design. (3) Fire proof, air tight, can't warp or crack, swell or open at joints like old style, lasts a life time, nothing to wear out, break or go wrong. (4) Large copper tank, guaranteed against leaks. (5) Patent heating system, saves half the oil by leading the heat from the lamp over 90 inches surrounded by hot water. (6) Our simple, dependable, automatic regulator holds the temperature at the required point. (7) Every machine shipped complete with safety lamp, brass burner, tested thermometer, strong egg trays, egg tester, glass window, high nursery, angle steel legs, and simple directions. (8) Has dark hatching chamber which is natural way like mother hen. (9) Needs little attention, so simple a child can operate successfully. (10) You take no risk under our

TWO HATCH TRIAL GUARANTEE to hatch as large per cent. as any incubator made regardless of name of make or price.  
**ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 893 MANKATO, MINN.**

**FREE** Send today for book of proof, a valuable Poultry guide. Get these facts before buying an incubator, brooder or supplies. Write & postal now. If in a hurry order direct from this adv. Prompt delivery.



**250 Egg ONLY 17.95**

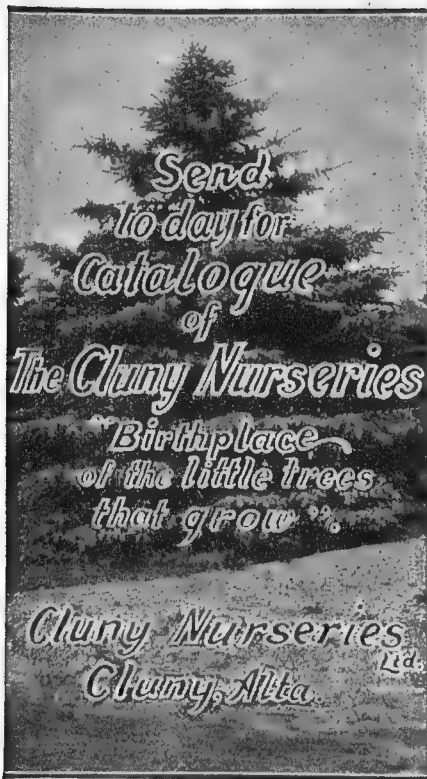
**WE SHIP QUICK FROM WINNIPEG**

**OR TORONTO WAREHOUSE**

**BROODERS** Best outdoor lamp heated, metal roof only \$9.95 and \$12.40

**NO DELAY**





## This is a Nursery "Advt." Worth Reading

The Best trees, shrubs, flowering plants and seeds in Western America are grown at Cluny, Alberta—Just 64 miles East of Calgary. We say **THE BEST**—we mean it—they are the best for this climate—the very hardiest that can be grown.

Plant something this year—plant to make your home more valuable—plant to make it a more attractive place to live in—plant for profit, for in addition to the added value there is a real increase in the production of your farm if you have trees to form a shelter from the scorching winds.

But you must plant the Best and by every test of hardiness, vigor and adaptability the product of this Nursery stands First.

Here are a few special dollar-saving and dollar-making bargains worthy of your special attention. Remember this, "Order early" is no idle phrase. You can be sure of getting what you want in this way. The cost will be no more and it may save disappointment.

Order by Number.

### Hedges

A hedge marks the beginning of a real home. These hedges grow and grow rapidly. Let us give you further information.

**HEDGING.**—Hardy ornamental hedging, western grown, stock at the following rates:—

Siberian Honeysuckle .....	at 50c. to \$1.00 per ft.
Siberian Dogwood .....	20c. to 35c. per ft.
Russian Olive .....	75c. per ft.
Caragana .....	8c. to 20c. per ft.
Artemesia .....	5c. to 20c. per ft.

### Wind Breaks

No land owner, either of farming land or suburban property can afford to be without a wind break. The cost is only a trifle. A break or hedge is preferable in any case to a fence of tight boards. It is more attractive in appearance. It is more durable. It adds to the value of the home.

Note the Prices quoted. You cannot afford to delay.

Three row break of Caragana, Willow (any variety), Poplar or Cotton Wood.....\$1.75 per rod and up according to size of stock used.

Three row break of Caragana, Spruce or Pine, Poplar, Cotton Wood or Maple.....\$2.07 per rod and up according to size of stock used.

## LET US TELL YOU WHAT A FEW DOLLARS WILL DO

### For \$12 Only

- Selection No. 1 50 Currant Bushes (bearing)  
50 Raspberries (hardy western variety)  
12 large Rhubarb Roots (can be pulled this year)  
12 Gooseberries (bearing).

### For \$12

- Selection No. 2 100 Manitoba Maple, 3-4 ft.  
100 Laurel Willows, 3-4 ft.

### For \$18

- Selection No. 3 1000 Manitoba Maple Seedlings  
50 Currant Bushes (bearing)  
50 Raspberries (hardy)  
12 Gooseberries (bearing).

### For \$25

- Selection No. 4 50 Currant Bushes (bearing)  
50 Raspberries (2 year old leaves)  
12 large Rhubarb Roots (ready to pull this year)  
300 Laurel Willows.

### For \$25

- Selection No. 5 6 Lilac 2-3 ft., 6 Tartarian Honeysuckle, 10 Virginia Creepers (large roots), 4 Cornus (dogwood), 8 Peonies (2 year), 30 Caragana, 3 Golden Elder, 6 Laurel Willows 4-5 ft., 6 Manitoba Maples 3-4 ft.

**EXPRESS PREPAID WHEN CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER.** Cash may be sent by express order, P.O. order, or your personal cheque gladly accepted.

### A Special Offer for \$50

Here we speak to the man who wants something substantial—to the man who has decided to change the aspect of a prairie home and make bright the entire surroundings of his abode.

4 doz. Pansies. 2 doz. Sweet William. 1 doz. Tiger Lily. 1 doz. Peony Clumps (assorted). 2 doz. Iceland Poppy. 2 doz. Gladiolus. 2 doz. Columbine. 48 ft. border Gypsophila or Achillea. 1 doz. Rose Bushes (Harrison Yellow). 1 doz. Artemesia. ½ doz. Virginia Creeper. 4 Tartarian Maple. 6 Cornus Siberica. 1 doz. Golden Elder. 4 Lilac Bushes. 3 Spirea. 2 Silver Poplar, Maple or Green Ash.

### American Banner Oats

The variety that gives the best results; government germination test showed 99 per cent. germination; grown on breaking; greatest care has been taken in the selection of this seed. Per bushel, 34 lbs., \$1.00 (bags included) 10 bus. \$9.00.

### Potatoes (Alberta's Own)

New variety, specially selected. Very productive and even cropper, shallow eyes. \$1.00 per bushel (sack included).

Our Catalogue contains a large variety all absolutely hardy in the Canadian West. Visitors always welcome at the Nursery.

## CLUNY NURSERIES, Limited

☐☐☐ "Birthplace of the Little Trees that Grow"

CLUNY, ALBERTA

**CUT THIS COUPON HERE**  
Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$.....  
Bargain No.....  
Name.....  
Address.....  
**ORDER TODAY**  
for which please send  
Also forward your



## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 6

opponents. Several of the Western members have spoken during the week, and Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, has made five speeches, averaging two hours each in length. The long distance record for the week was established by D. A. LaFortune, of Montreal, who spoke for four and a half hours in the French language.

### BENNETT'S ATTACK ON AMERICAN SETTLERS

In the House of Commons, R. B. Bennett made a deliberate and studied onslaught upon the American settlers in Western Canada, and it could be for no other reason than that they opposed his party at the last election, and that such an attack may create a cleavage among the people and gain support from certain factions in the West. He merely attempted to show that the American settler in Western Canada was a disloyal person and that Canada was in danger on account of his presence here. In order to prove that, he said that bonfires blazed in the West when the British were defeated in South Africa, and that many voters supported reciprocity, believing that it would help the United States. Mr. Bennett went out of his way to convey the impression that in Western Canada a large section of the people are disloyal. That is not the truth. The American people are among our very best settlers. They understand our form of government and adapt themselves very quickly to our conditions. They become Canadians at the very first opportunity. They take an active interest in our affairs. Of the 41 members in the provincial legislature, four came from across the line. Attacks like that do much harm. They do not make any person more loyal. They make the work of assimilation more difficult. They give an entirely erroneous

opinion to the people in Eastern Canada. The Albertan is informed that the promotion companies across the line, who are endeavoring to turn the hungry land-seeker across the line from his northward trek, are publishing broadcast very full reference to speeches made by R. B. Bennett in the House of Commons. They are pointing out that the men in office in Canada do not want them to come here, and are moving against it. They are giving publicity to these statements to show that the American settlers will not have a fair chance in Canada. We doubt if this sort of campaign will have any very great effect, but it gives one the opinion of the outsider.—Calgary Albertan.

### WILSON'S CABINET

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson was formally inaugurated as president of the United States today. His cabinet consists of the following:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—William C. McAdoo, New York.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.

Attorney-General—James McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Postmaster-General—Representative Albert Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of Agriculture—David A. Houston, of Missouri.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of Commerce—Representative William C. Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of Labor—Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

One Canadian becomes a United States cabinet minister. He is Franklin Knight Lane, who was born in Prince Edward island, in 1864. He was educated in California, however, and practiced law there.

### MONK WANTS REFERENDUM

Montreal, March 3.—Hon. F. D. Monk explained his attitude on the naval question for the first time since his retirement from the Borden cabinet. The ex-minister of public works declared in Le Devoir today that he approves entirely the vote of the seven Nationalist members on the government contribution proposal.

Bourassa's organ put up two questions to Hon. Mr. Monk:

"Shall we conclude from your declaration in the Montreal Gazette that you approve the attitude of Messrs. Lamarche, Achim, Barrette, Guilbault, Bellemare, Mondou and Boulay, who have voted against both the Laurier and Borden naval policies and have asked for a referendum?"

"I am against the principal motion, against the Laurier amendment and with these members I am favorable to a popular consultation," answered Mr. Monk.

"If you had been able to take part in the debate and able to cast your vote, would you have taken the same attitude?"

"If I had been present in the House I would have certainly been in favor of Mr. Guilbault's amendment requesting simply and purely a popular referendum on the whole naval issue."

### IS YOUR SEED PURE AND VITAL?

The necessity of analysing and testing the seed grain is more apparent this year than ever. The results of examinations made at the Manitoba Agricultural College seem to indicate that much dirty seed will be sown this spring. The vitality of this year's seed is not up to the standard. This is probably due to the unfavorable harvest weather last fall. Wheat is giving a fair test with 62 per cent. of the samples testing over 85 per cent. germinable seeds and only 19 under 50 per cent. The barley comes next with 55 over 85 per cent., and 10 under 50 per cent. The oats are the poorest with only 18 over 85 per cent. and 45 under 50 per cent. This is possibly due largely to the fact that the vitality of oats is easily injured by frost, and this defect cannot be detected from the appearance of the grain. The only method of determining their vitality is to test them in the germinating oven or soil. The test in the soil may be made at home by planting 100 seeds, taken at random from the bin, in a box of moist earth and placing it in a warm room. If this is not convenient, send a two ounce sample to the college and a report will

## The underwear without a fault

Just the style, size or weight you like

# Pen-Angle

Underwear and Hosiery

for any season or climate, for man, woman or child, at the right price. And it won't shrink!

Purchase by the trademark. It's on every garment—in red Try No. 95—medium weight



## To the Secretaries, U.F.A. in Alberta

### WHITER AND BETTER BREAD

If you are interested in getting cheaper flour, and better flour we would like to quote you prices on our Sterling and Golden Rod Brands. We guarantee these flours to be as good as any flour, regardless of where it is made or the price it is sold at. We will refund money if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial. We don't say we can make flour any cheaper than any other mill, but we do say we can save you a lot of money on freight. For instance, if you are using flour made in Manitoba, you are paying the freight on your wheat to Manitoba, and on the flour back from there. Why not save this? Now don't forget, we take all the chances under our broad guarantee, we will refund your money if not satisfied, and we pay freight both ways. We also have Bran and Shorts, Rolled Oats, Etc., Etc.

## The Strome Milling and Grain Co. Limited

STROME - ALBERTA

## Getting Towards Spring

Grain Growers will now do well to consign their grain. Some of it, it is true, will sit out at terminals until Spring because of lack of space; but by consigning, it can be put upon the market some days when the demand is real good. Grain billed to Duluth still brings premiums. All grains are now so low you need to make the last possible eighth. A live Commission House can assist you very materially. Try our service.

## BLACKBURN & MILLS, 531 Grain Exchange

A. M. Blackburn  
D. K. Mills

WINNIPEG - MAN.

Reference: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Telephone Main 46  
Licensed—Bonded

## CLEAR TITLE FARMS WANTED

Do you want to sell or exchange your farm, homestead or pre-emption. If so, list it with us. We have a buyer waiting if your price and terms are right and you have clear title. State full particulars on land and improvements, together with lowest net price and terms. Also state if you would exchange for first class city property of equal value. Get your listing in early as we have a large number of spring buyers ready. Address Agriculture Dept., The Foster Realty Co., Suites 15, 16, 17, 18 Cadogan Block, Calgary, Alta.

be returned when the test is completed. FIELD HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

### IMPLEMENT MEN PROTEST

Winnipeg, March 8.—A delegation representing the larger Winnipeg farm machinery companies left last night on a special car for Edmonton. They will be

joined en route by representative implement men in Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. The intention is to present a strong protest against the Government Bill now before the Alberta Legislature aiming to make implement contracts uniform in certain respects. The dealers contend that the proposed measure will hamper their business and increase the cost of machines to the farmer.

### IMPROVE YOUR STOCK

It Pays to Clip

Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Don't buy anything but

### The Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

—the only machine that turns easy, clips fast and close and stays sharp. Its gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. PRICE \$9.75

They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send \$9.75 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied.

### MAKE MORE WOOL MONEY

You will get more wool from your sheep—longer and better wool, that will bring the highest price from buyers if you shear with a

### Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball-bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. PRICE \$15.75

Complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality. Get one from your dealer, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not pleased.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 739 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. Write for complete new catalogue showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

## Farm For Sale or Rent

Forty miles west of Winnipeg. 880 acres; 800 acres cultivated; 270 summer fallow. Good building.

920 UNION BANK, WINNIPEG



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 8, 1913)

Wheat—Wheat ruled rather easier the past week and prices declined almost a cent, after which recovered part of the loss, closing steadier with the May option three-eighths lower than last letter. The closing days of the week on the local market saw the various options much stronger in tone, this being caused by the steadying up of the American and Liverpool markets. Fluctuations were small and the range of prices was within narrow limits. Trade was only moderately active during the past week, there being frequent periods of dullness noticeable. Receipts are running fair, but not quite as large as last week. Descriptions are mostly contract outside of the large percentage of no grades. Foreign news was mixed in character. Broomhall reports for the week heavy Argentine shipments and offerings. Also that the bulk of Russian reserves are largely of quality that cannot be milled. This latter intimation should create a firmer tone in the Liverpool market and in turn bear on Canadian offerings of hard wheat for shipment to that port. The demand for wheat in store, the Canadian terminals, is good and has suffered practically nothing as regards prices being paid at the close of today's market compared with previous Saturday. But wheat, especially off grades, in store, the bonded elevators at Duluth and Superior, is having difficulty to find ready buyers who will pay what the same grain in Canadian terminals is fetching, in fact, Friday and Saturday some tough grain sold at considerable discount and may get worse.

Oats—With a fair volume of business and a lower range of prices there was little in the market the past week to attract special attention of either side. Following the weakness shown by other grains the tone continues easy. Oats in store the bonded elevators at Duluth and Superior are in no demand at prices anything near those being offered for the same article in Canadian houses. Sales show some grades being disposed of at over a cent discount and for further away contracts we are given to understand much less is being offered.

Barley—Market continues dull and listless. Practically no change with prices paid except the lower grades which are off about 1 cent. Malt grades are in demand and are bringing from 1 to 1 cent over store prices. Receipts continue fair.

Flax—Continues lower and the market in a very weak condition. Until receipts showing an inclination to fall off and the quantity for sale daily considerably reduced nothing much in the way of better prices can hardly be expected, unless a sudden new enquiry should enter our market and take care of all offerings. Flax stored in the bonded U.S. elevators is being sold at present for about 1 cent discount and this spread may widen out before long at the rate it is arriving.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
March 4	87	88	88
March 5	87	88	88
March 6	88	89	88
March 7	88	89	88
March 8	87	89	88
March 10	88	89	88
Oats—			
March 4	34	35	
March 5	35	35	
March 6	34	35	
March 7	35	36	
March 8	34	35	
March 10	34	35	
Flax—			
March 4	113	114	
March 5	112	113	
March 6	111	112	
March 7	110	111	
March 8	110	111	
March 10	112	113	

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 8)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$0.86
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	.86
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, seed	.89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 22 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, elevator	.84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator	.84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	.81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., settlement	.82

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	.81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	.81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	.80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, mixed	.80
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.81
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted	.70
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.81
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.81
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty, bin burnt	.80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted	.72
No grade wheat, 1 car	.80
No grade wheat, 1 car	.80
No grade wheat, 1 car, frosted	.72
No grade wheat, 1 car, frosted, bin burnt	.70
No grade wheat, 1 car	.67
No grade wheat, 1 car	.79
No grade wheat, part car	.68
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.78
No grade wheat, 1 car	.77
No grade wheat, 1 car	.76
No grade wheat, 1 car	.75
No grade wheat, 1 car, frosted	.70
No grade wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.89
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 4 oats, 1 car	.29
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.29
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.28
Sample oats, 1 car	.29
No grade oats, 1 car	.29
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.29
No. 4 oats, 1 car	.30
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.30
No. 3 oats, 1 car, choice	.31
Sample oats, 1 car	.29
Sample barley, 2 cars	.50
Sample barley, 1 car	.47
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.51

No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	.47
No grade barley, 2 cars	.46
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.50
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	.46
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.45
No grade barley, part car	.40
Sample barley, 1 car	.48
Sample barley, 1 car	.49
No grade barley, 1 car	.43
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.51
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.50
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.45
No grade barley, 2 cars	.41
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.44
No grade barley, 1 car	.43
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.48
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.47
No grade barley, 2 cars, wheatey	.44
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.53
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.24
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.24
No. 1 flax, 1 car, delivered	1.24
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.25

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 7, 1913	
1913	1912
Wheat—	
1 Hard	74,258.20
1 Nor.	1,236,000.00
2 Nor.	5,373,000.00
3 Nor.	2,636,000.00
Others	5,789,414.80
This week	13,108,672.50*
Last week	12,967,513.40
Increase	141,159.10

Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only), 7,397,421 bushels, this total not being included in above.	
1913	1912
1 C.W.	38,000.00
2 C.W.	1,427,000.00
Others	3,299,264.20
This week	4,764,264.20*
Last week	4,027,863.02
Increase	136,401.27

Amount of oats in vessels (completed cargoes only), 438,511 bushels, this total not being included in above.	
1913	1912
1 C.W.	925,000.00
2 C.W.	509,000.00
Others	587,021.00
This week	2,021,021.00*
Last week	1,964,485.09
Increase	56,535.91

Amount of barley in vessels (completed cargoes only), 412,581 bushels, this total not being included in above.	
1913	1912
1 C.W.	925,000.00
2 C.W.	509,000.00
Others	587,021.00
This week	2,021,021.00*
Last week	1,964,485.09
Increase	56,535.91

Amount of flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only), 1,221,375 bushels, this total not being included in above.	
1913	1912
1 C.W.	502,454
2 C.W.	1,051,740
Others	110,503
This week	1,664,697
Last week	1,508,846
Increase	155,851

Shipments	
Wheat	Oats
1913	1912
112	1,051,740
112	280,846
112	6,217
112	58,556

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 8, were:		
	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain		
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.85	\$0.85
2 Nor. wheat	.82	.83
3 Nor. wheat	.79	.81
No grade		.67-.81
3 White oats	.29	.31
Barley	.38-.40	.42-.56
Flax, No. 1	1.07	1.25
Futures—		
May wheat	.87	.85
July wheat	.89	.87
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.75	\$9.30
Hogs, top	8.50	8.95
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.30

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts for the past week amounted to 532 cattle, 13 calves and 3,247 hogs, compared with 576 cattle, 16 calves and 2,644 hogs last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures are 900 cattle and 2,024 hogs.

Cattle—Another week of light supply made the demand for choice cattle very brisk. Comparatively few head were well-finished, the bulk being medium and common quality. The choice steers on hand commanded \$6.50 to \$6.75 and many more might have been disposed of at those figures. Cattle prices are practically unchanged from a week ago. There was a good demand for the better sort of springers and they were able easily to fetch up to \$65. Common milkers and springers, however, were not wanted. Choice veal calves command \$6.50 to \$7.00, with heavy ones running \$5.00 to \$6.00. Well-finished beef cattle seem to be scarce for they are coming to hand slowly. Prices on all grades are steady.

Hogs—Last week saw a heavy supply of hogs on the local market, over 3,200 coming in during the week. The quality moreover was good and trading remained brisk throughout the week. The supplies were readily cleared up day by day and the advanced price of \$8.50 for choice hogs holds steady.

Sheep and Lambs—None of these show up on the market and prices are at the same level, choice lambs up to 7 cents, and choice killing sheep around \$5.50.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter—Fancy dairy comes down 2 cents, being now quoted at 27 cents. No. 1 dairy also declines a trifle, 23 cents being its highest limit nowadays. Good round lots are worth 20 and 21 cents. The butter market is unsettled and uncertain and dealers are at a loss to know what the future trend will be. The stocks in store are quite heavy and the fear of being caught on a lower market with a large supply partly accounts for the recent break. The present prices are quite low for this time of year.

Eggs—New-laid are available in large quantities from Southern markets, so that Winnipeg prices have declined to that limit, plus the cost of importing them. From Minneapolis new laid eggs can be bought at a wholesale cost of 17 1/2 to 18 cents, plus the transportation and duty charges of 3 cents. The Winnipeg quotation, accordingly, has dropped to 21 to 22 cents. Storage eggs and held stock are about over for the season, there being plenty of new laid to be had.

Potatoes—In contrast with last year's price of 90 cents per bushel wholesale, potatoes are still holding firm at the same old figure of 35 cents. Little is doing in this line.

Milk and Cream—No change has occurred since last week in cream and milk prices. Sweet cream is quoted at 36 cents and butter-making cream at 31 cents per pound butter-fat, and sweet milk per hundred pounds is worth \$2.00. As spring advances shipments from Manitoba farms are expected to pick up, making importation from the South unnecessary.

Dressed Poultry—Trade is dull in dressed poultry, very little being shipped in from the country. The edge is off the demand, so there is nothing to raise quotations. They stand level with the prices ruling for the past two or three weeks, chickens being 17 cents and turkeys 20 cents.

Dressed Meats—There is little change in dressed meat prices, but there is a scarcity of the best quality in the shipments from the country. Some butchers find it hard to get beef carcasses of the best quality and look for a slight advance in this line. Top quality beef carcasses fetches 11 1/2 cents, with hind quarters 13 cents and fronts 9 1/2. Dressed hogs are worth 11 1/2 cents, veal 12 cents and mutton 12 cents. These are fresh meat prices. The season for frozen meats is about over.

Hay—A good demand on wild hay has sent up No. 1 Upland to \$13 and No. 1 Red Top to \$14 a ton. No. 1 Timothy is steady at \$18 to \$19.

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending March 7, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and			
Pt. Arthur Ter.	13,108,672	4,764,264	2,021,021
Montreal	298,226	1,668,247	51,435
Totals	13,406,898	6,432,511	2,072,456
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	7,781,000	432,511	412,581
Total last week	24,777,666	2,301,492	2,485,037
Total this week	26,861,078	2,364,970	2,571,780

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from March 4 to March 10 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5		2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Mar. 4	84	81	78	74	70	64	54	32	29	30	29	27	46	45	40	39	109	107	96
5	84	81	78	74	70	64	55	32	29	31	29	27	46	45	40	39	109	109	96
6	85	82	79	75	70	64	55	32	29	30	29	26	46	44	39	38	108	105	95
7	85	82	79	75	70	64	55	32	29	31	29	26	46	44	39	38	107	104	94
8	85	82	79	75	70	64	55	32	29	30	29	25	46	45	39	38	107	104	95
10	85	83	80	76	70	64	55	34	29	30	29	25	46	45	39	38	109	106	97

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MARCH 10

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	85½	84½	98½	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	27c	29c	28c-30c
No. 2 Nor.....	83	82	95	Choice butcher steers and	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.50	No. 1 dairy.....	23c	23c-24c	26c
No. 3 Nor.....	80	78	90½	heifers.....	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	Good round lots.....	20c-21c	21c	24c
No. 4.....	76	74½	83	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	70	70	70½	steers and heifers.....	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	Strictly new laid.....	21c-22c	23c-24c	22c
No. 6.....	64	64	59½	Best fat cows.....	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Held stock or packed.....	17c-18c		
Feed.....	55	54½	54	Medium cows.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	8.75-4.25	Potatoes.....	35c	35c	90c
Cash Oats				Common cows.....	5.50-4.00	5.50-4.00	8.00-8.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	32½	32½	41½	Best bulls.....	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.50	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter fat).....	36c	36c	40c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.75	Cream for butter-making			
No. 3.....	46½	46½	62	Choice veal calves.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	purposes (per lb. butter fat).....	31c	31c	35c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves.....	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
No. 1 N.W.....	109½	109½	182½	Best milkers and spring- ers (each).....	\$55-\$70	\$65-\$75	\$45-\$60	Live Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each).....	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Chickens.....	17c	17c	20c
May.....	88½	87½	101½	Hogs				Fowl.....	15c	15c	16c
July.....	89½	83½	102½	Choice hogs.....	\$8.50	\$8.25	\$7.25	Ducks.....	17c	17c	18c
October.....	85½			Heavy sows.....	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.50	Geese.....	17c	17c	18c-20c
Oat Futures				Stags.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.50	Turkeys.....	20c	20c	22c-23c
May.....	84½	80½	43½					Hay (per ton)			
July.....	35½			Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Red Top.....	\$14	\$13	\$7
Flax Futures				Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Upland.....	\$13	\$12	\$6
May.....	112½	112½	182½	Best killing sheep.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Timothy.....	\$18-19	\$18-19	\$12
July.....	113½	113½									



# Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## FARM LANDS

**BEAUTIFUL SECTION FARM—ALL IN** good cultivation. Three hundred acres ready for wheat, can all be sown, no stones, no sloughs; heaviest wheat-growing municipality in Saskatchewan. Ideal for engine. School. Good roads. Six miles thriving town of Cupar, Kirkella branch. Five dollars per acre cash, balance easy. Snap value to good man. Traction outfit if desired. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask.

**TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON** crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 3, Range 31, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 30, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-11

**FOR SALE—GOOD HALF SECTION 3** miles from town. Good buildings, plenty water, \$24 per acre. Also good quarter section 2 miles from town, \$13 per acre. Good stable and lots water. Easy terms. Apply L. H. Gardiner, Broomhill, Man. 11-8

**FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 225 ACRES** in cultivation, rest pasture. Six-roomed house, and barn, and granary. Good water in house and barn. 3 miles to station. Part cash, rest crop payments. Apply to H. Schlapkohl, Roche Perce, Sask. 11-2

**FARMS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND** raw prairie, in the famous Kindersley and Beadle District. Farms all near railway and school. J. H. Bailey, Real Estate, Beadle. 10-2

**FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, FENCED,** half-mile from McAuley. One hundred acres broken. Good pasture, water and buildings. Also stock and implements. Henry Gordon, McAuley, Man. 10-3

**HALF-SECTION 10 MILES FROM CITY OR** 104 acres beside station on C.N.R., near church, school and post office. Good water, buildings, all fenced. Apply to T. R. Morrison, Prairie Grove, Man. 10-2

**TWENTY ACRES LEVEL LAND, ABOUT** half under cultivation, balance timber. Small bearing orchard, house, stable, wood shed. Water piped to buildings. Cheap. Particulars, owner, Box 98 Enderby, O'kanagan Valley, B.C. 10-2

**A SNAP—HALF SECTION TWO MILES** from Swan River. 170 cultivated, 40 ready to break. Good buildings, well fenced, good well, \$7,000, easy terms. Full line stock and implements. For further particulars apply to R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. 11-2

**FOR SALE—TEN ACRE FRUIT RANCH.** Or would trade for wild or improved farm land. State price. Box 45 Creston, B.C. 10-2

**FARM FOR SALE—IMPROVED QUARTER** section in thriving district. Easy terms. Apply to John McAfee, Punnichy, Sask. 10-2

## MISCELLANEOUS

**FLOUR—FARMERS, BUY FLOUR IN CLUB** lots from the Farmer's Mill. Empire Patent, Two-Seventy; Cook's Pride, Two-Fifty; Sweet Home, Two-Thirty. Get prices on car lots. One Northern Milling Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 9-6

**MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST** prices paid, send sample; no delay. Put your name and address on outside of sample. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-11

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-11

**WANTED—TENDERS FOR BINDER** twine in car lots, f.o.b. Springwater. J. R. Forbes, secretary, Springwater, Sask. 11-8

**HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE** Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-13

**TENDERS WANTED FOR CARLOAD OF** Green Cedar Posts, f.o.b. McAuley, Man. 5 and 6 in. at top, 7 and 8 ft. long. Henry Chipperfield, Secretary Archie Grain Growers. 11-2

## SEED POTATOES

**SEED POTATOES—WEB MACGREGOR** and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-13

**"ROCHESTER ROSE," CALIFORNIA** Snowflake.—Both prize winners. Grown from hand-selected seed. \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Goule and Son, Maple Bush, Elbow, Sask. 11-6

**FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS WEB** MacGregor potatoes, 90c per bag. B. Avery, Lauder, Man. 11-2

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week. 80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.  
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks. \$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.  
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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## SEED GRAIN

**MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S** championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

**MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S** Championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Free sample. Money back guarantee. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

**SEED OATS—PEDIGREE BANNER,** Abundance, and No. 22. Big, strong seed. Tested purity and germination. Prices defy competition. Investigate this. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-6

**FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT** grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-13

**SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS THOUSAND** Dollar Seed Oats. Original seed from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Write for sample and particulars. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 9-6

**TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—FREE FROM** noxious weeds, 7 cents per lb. Bags free. Shipped over three thousand lbs last year and no complaint. Reference, Sterling Bank. Henry Kinney, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-4

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—\$1.65 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Semans, Sask., bags included. Sample on request. G. Grundon, Swannell, Sask. 6-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN** and free from weeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

**MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND FREE** from noxious weeds, \$1.30 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Roblin. Reduction on carloads. Sample on application. Arnot Bros., Roblin, Man. 10-2

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—** Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-13

**FLAX SEED—97% GERMINATION. NO** weeds. Three hundred bushels, \$1.75. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—CLEAN SEED, \$1.50** per bushel. Horace Glover, Redvers, Sask. 8-6

**GRASS, ALFALFA, CLOVER SEED—** Write for free circular. Unsurpassed quality seed. Right prices. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-8

**MENSURY BARLEY FOR SALE—CLEAN,** plump, good germination. Price 65 cents per bushel, including bags. Chas. T. Masson, Wood Bay, Man. 10-3

**FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF** Marquis wheat, free from seeds, at \$1.50 per bushel. W. H. Brown, Souris, Man. 6-6

**MY MARQUIS WHEAT IS HARD TO BEAT.** Clean, pure, plump, re-cleaned seed, \$1.25, bags extra. Life membership Grain Growers' association with 200 bushels. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 6-6

## SEED GRAIN

**SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.—THREE THOU-** sand bushels of Garton's Abundance Oats. Pure seed of high quality, ripened before frost. Sixty cents. Car lots fifty cents. f.o.b. Sedgewick. Also improved Red Fife Wheat, hand selected and propagated according to Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules. My multiplying field yielded thirty-nine bushels per acre from one bushel's sowing. Price one-fifty per bus., sacks extra. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 7-6

**GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS, 45c PER BUS.** and Garton's Regenerated Red Fife Wheat 85c. per bushel. Guaranteed pure and free from wild oats and other noxious weeds. E. W. White, Hartney, Man. 11-2

**MARQUIS, \$1.10, RE-CLEANED, 99%** pure, bags ten cents per bushel extra. Will deliver to most stations for \$1.40, bags included. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alta. 7-6

**SENSATION OATS, 45 CENTS PER BUS.** Perfectly clean. First prize seed fair two years together. Frank Peake, Killwinning, Sask. 8-6

**SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR, HEAVY** cropper, 42 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c. f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley 300 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-13

**FOR SALE—MARQUIS WHEAT—FROM 1** to 10 bus., \$2.00 per bushel; from 10 to 50, \$1.50 per bushel; from 50 to 100, \$1.25 per bushel; over 100, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask., bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 11-2

**MARQUIS WHEAT—STRONG SEED—Re-** ceived full score for purity Daysland Seed Fair. Re-cleaned. \$1.25 per bushel. Sample on application. Moore & Sons, Daysland, Alta. 6-6

**FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS** Siberian Timothy Seed, Ten Dollars per hundred. Sacks extra. J. Byer, Granum, Alta. 9-4

**MARQUIS WHEAT, PURITY AND GER-** mination guaranteed—\$1.25 per bushel, sacks furnished. R. G. Mann, Beatty, Sask. 9-4

**COMMON FLAX, HIGH GERMINATION.** Good honest seed. Weeds were pulled. One-fifty, sacked. Samples. J. A. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 7-3

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED**—Good, clean. Ten dollars hundred lbs., bags extra. Geo. Lane, McTaggart, Sask. 10-6

**GARTON'S NO. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 P 2** bushel. No. 22 Oats, 45c per bushel, bags extra. Clean. Andrew Walton, Bryant, Sask. 6-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—WON FIRST PRIZE** at the Manitoba Winter Fair. Price \$1.50 a bushel, Redvers. T. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask. 11-5

**MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEANED—\$1.00 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Strome. Bags extra. John Spohn, Strome, Alta. 10-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.25 PER BUSHEL,** sacks extra. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 7-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE, GOOD, FROM** summerfallow, re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bushel, bags free. J. E. Frith, Moosomin, Sask. 11-6

**SIXTY DAY OATS—RIPEN TIME SUM-** mer fallow; destroy weeds, 75c. Marquis Wheat, \$1.25. Mensury Barley, 60c. Cleaned. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 6-6

## SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less—shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913.

If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

## SEED GRAIN

**SEVERAL CARLOADS OF GARTON'S NO.** 22 Oats. These oats have yielded over one hundred bushels per acre for three years in succession and have never lodged at any time on fallow. They are bred from Abundance, Banner and Tartar King, three of the best known varieties. It will pay you to have some of these oats. 50c per bus. Salteats. C. Partridge. 8-4

**10,000 BUSHELS PURE MARQUIS** Wheat grown on breaking and summer fallow on my farm near Dundurn. \$1.25 per bushel in car-load lots. O. F. Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 11-6

**PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY** Seed, \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Echo Seed Farm. 11-2

**FOR SALE—RE-CLEANED MARQUIS** Wheat. Free from noxious weeds, 98 per cent. pure. Second prize at Grenfell Seed Fair. \$1.00 per bus. F.O.B. J. R. Reeve, Grenfell, Sask. 11-2

**RED FYFE WHEAT, GARTON'S REGEN-** erated 1911 strain. Heavy yielding, absolutely pure, grown on breaking, re-cleaned. One dollar a bushel. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats 1911 strain. Extra early, great yielder, re-cleaned. Sixty cents a bushel, bags extra. Samples on application. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 11-8

**MARQUIS WHEAT—ONE THOUSAND** bushels grown on new land from pure seed, \$1.15 per bushel, cleaned, bags extra. Hardy Bros., Grenfell, Sask. 11-2

**O.A.C. BARLEY NO. 21.—SEED DIRECT** from Toronto. It led at Brandon Experimental Farm by seven bushels. Ripens early and grows a long, stiff straw. Prices, terms and sample on application. I. W. Mann, Medora, Man. 6-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN** land. Graded a very good sample 1 N. Weighs 64 lb. to the bushel. Carefully re-cleaned. Prices and sample on application. Special rates for carload lots. Walter Simpson, Box 156 Brownlee, Sask. 11-8

**GARTON'S 22 OATS, GROWN FROM PED-** igree seed on new breaking. Extra fine seed, free from weeds, cleaned, 50c per bushel, f.o.b. Grainger, sacks extra. Sample on application. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 6-6

**FLAX SEED—CHOICE HAND PICKED,** free from noxious weeds, \$1.75 per bushel. Send for sample. Harley, Newton and Law, Richard, Sask. 6-8

**WANTED—WESTERN RYE AND BROME** grass. Good clean seed. Send samples, prices and quantities to Wm. Rennie Co. Limited, 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-11

**FOR SALE—PURE TIMOTHY SEED—** Seven dollars per hundred, bags included. D. B. Estabrook, Swan River, Man. 11-3

**FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GARTON'S** No. 22 Oats, thoroughly cleaned, yielded 95 bus. acre. New bags free, 90c per bushel, F.O.B. Edam, Sask. Y. Steglins. 9-8

**PRESTON WHEAT—FREE FROM FOUL** seeds. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 7-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND CLEAN,** \$1.50. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

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**PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—** Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Warfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. 10% discount on orders with remittance in full received before March 20th. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 10-10

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OF-** ferings: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short-horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-11

## CORDWOOD FOR SALE

**No. 1 SEASONED WHITE POPLAR CORD-** wood, \$2.50 per cord, F.O.B. St. Louis. H. Vosper, St. Louis, Man. 9-6

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**ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-** citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 8-11

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-** ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11



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**BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR** No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-11.

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**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

**PURE - BREED BARRED ROCKS AND** White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets For Sale—Bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winners, but Saskatchewan raised. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 10-8

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS AND YEARLING** hens, \$1.50 each. A few cockerels left. \$2 and \$3 each. Bred from my Manitoba P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man. 11-2

**DO YOU WANT BARRED ROCK, S. C. E.** I. Red, or S. C. W. Leghorn baby chicks? Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write me. Robt. Wilson, Eburne Station, B.C. 11-6

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN, ROSE** Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. One-fifty each. Alfred Averill, Glenwilliam, Man. 7-6

**BLACK ORPINGTONS, CHOICE COCKER-** els for sale. Eggs in season. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-6

**HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE BUFF COCK-** erels to dispose of. \$2.00 each and upwards. J. F. Munroe, Rosser, Man.

**EARLY HATCHED BRONZE TURKEYS—** Prize strain. Healthy. Price moderate. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—TWO** Dollars each. Henry Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 9-6

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD COCKERELS** for sale. Two dollars. Dan. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 10-2

**S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM** First Prize stock. Two dollars each. James Bissett, Roseland P.O., Man. 11-2

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—MAY** cockerels, dollar each. Wm. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 11-2

## FARM MACHINERY

**OUTFIT COMPLETE—20 H.P. INTERNA-** tional Tractor; 27-42 Aultman-Taylor Separator, all attachments; 5-furrow P. & O. Engine Plows. All in excellent condition. Price, entire outfit, \$2,800. Ohberg and Nyberg Bros., Amisk, Alta. 9-4

**SAMPLE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES—** 1½, 3½ and 6 H.P. sizes. They have been slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new before leaving our factory. Prices and further particulars on request. The Page Wire Fence Company Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 9-4

**22-45 HART-PARR TRACTOR, 32-50 AULT-** man Taylor Separator, 8-bottom 14-in. John Deere plow. Outfit just like new, used only two short seasons. Will sell whole or separate. Reason for selling—want a big threshing outfit. Frank Kubesh, Grafton, North Dakota. 10-2

**FOR SALE—25 H.P. INTERNATIONAL** Tractor, Aultman-Taylor Separator, 8-furrow Cockshutt plows. Will sell one or all cheap for quick sale. John Steele, Birch Creek, Sask. 9-6

**INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE TRACTOR,** 25 H.P., run 35 days; Cockshutt 8-bottom breaker; P. & O. 5-bottom breaker. Practically new. Cheap. Box 225, Lewvan, Sask. 9-8

**FOR SALE—MARSHALL OIL TRACTOR,** 30-60 H.P. Used two seasons. Cheap. Box 43, Carlstadt, Alta. 7-6

**FOR SALE—15-30 OIL PULL RUMELY** Engine, almost new. H. Vosper, St. Louis, Man. 7-6

**FOR SALE—ONE POWER WELL BORING** machine, run one season. A snap. Apply to George Hyde, Wapella, Sask. 7-6

**WANTED—A RELIABLE SECOND-HAND** double disk, 20 drills. Thos. Fitzgerald, Crossfield, Alta.

## SWINE

**THOS. SANDBERSON, EVERGREEN FARM,** Holland, Man. has for sale twenty Yorkshire sows. Bred to farrow in April. 9-4

**STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., BREEDER** of Berkshire Swine. 18-11

## CATTLE

**FULL BLOOD HEREFORD BULLS FOR** sale—Eight to thirteen months old, inspection solicited. See them or address Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-6

**FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTER-** ed Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-11

**SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

**HERE'S A SNAP—HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO** years, good color, from good producing stock, \$75.00. Thos. Venables, Fork River, Man. 7-6

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.** — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Steek for sale.

**HOLSTEINS—PURE-BRED—WRITE FOR** prices and terms. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 10-6

**PURE BRED JERSEY BULL FOR SALE—** Henry Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 6-6

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

## HORSES

**FOR SALE — CLYDESDALE STALLION** Vulcan 2nd. Was champion as a 3-year-old at Regina fair, when owned by P. M. Bredt. For prices and terms apply to Walter W. Thompson, Riga, Sask. 9-6

**THREE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL-** lions, age four, six, ten; sound; guaranteed breeders, for sale. For prices apply McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 6-6

**FOR SALE—CARLOAD OF CLYDE COLTS** rising four years old. Farmers club together and buy direct from the rancher. These are hay fed and are fit to go to work. Chas. H. Lewis, Piapot, Sask. 10-2

**PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES** for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. O. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

**FOR SALE — IMPORTED PERCHERON** stallion, Flambeau. Eight years old, sound. Guaranteed breeder. Four years on present route. Weight 1,850. Price \$1,500. Thos. A. Lackie, McCreary, Man. 8-4

**BIG IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.** Shorthorn bulls and Berkshire boars. Can ship on G.T.P. or C.P.R. Write me your wants. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 6-6

**PURE BRED REGISTERED CLYDESDALE** Stallion, rising 2 years old, for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-6

## LUMBER AND POSTS

**FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS IN** car lots. C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 10-4

## FARM HANDS WANTED

**WANTED — EXPERIENCED MARRIED** couple for farm work. No children. Man must be able to handle horses and machinery and wife to assist with housework. Good wages. Wm. Reid, Pense, Sask.

## HELPFUL AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS

More than \$2,500,000 is expended annually by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in carrying on work in the interest of the farming community. This large amount of money is divided among several branches to carry on the special duties with which they are intrusted. The experimental farms seek to solve problems in all phases of agriculture, including grain growing, live stock husbandry, horticulture, agriculture, etc.; the seed branch works to encourage the use of only good seed; the live stock branch endeavors to increase the profits of the stock raiser; the health of animals branch aims to protect our herds and flocks from disease; the dairy and cold storage branch does much to help the dairymen and fruit growers. By the use of reports and bulletins the several branches of the department give out the results of their work, so that all who wish to do so may profit by it. The publications are sent out to all persons who apply for them. A list of these has been printed in pamphlet form, copies of which are available to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

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Our March Price List, which shows a considerable advance on most all Raw Fur as the result of the January London Sales, has been mailed. If perchance you have not received a copy please notify us at once. Tell your friends. It means dollars to every shipper. Ask for Price List "E."

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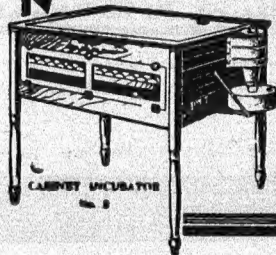
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Is the proper word to use  
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\$2.25 each for 12 inch Plow Shares

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Above Shares are Guaranteed. We have the Shares  
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## Start the Chicks Right

and most of your chick-raising troubles will disappear.

The critical time is the first three weeks. During this period feed—at a cost of one cent per chick—

## Pratts Baby Chick Food

It will positively grow all livable chicks and make them strong, vigorous, big-boned and husky. These are the profit-payers, the kind you need. We know that this food will give you astonishing results. Test at our risk. In boxes and bags, 25c up.

To prevent all losses from white diarrhea, use

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It will surely do the work. 25c, 50c

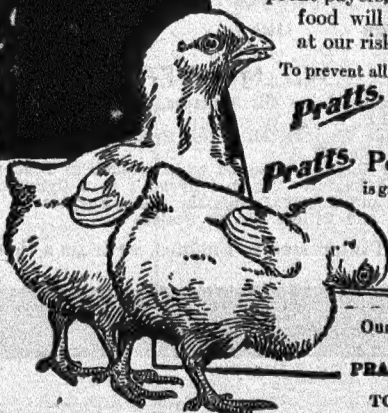
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is great for the breeding flock.

It improves fertility  
and insures bigger  
hatches. 25c, 50c, \$1  
25-lb. pail, \$2.50

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# Water Scarcity Booms Business for Well Drillers

Enormous increase in immigration, scarcity of pure water and alarming spread of TYPHOID FEVER are booming the well-drilling business. Entire populations demand pure well water.

"Well drillers are making from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a day clear profit the year around. Magnificent money-making possibilities for live men everywhere who want to work—men who have a reasonable amount of money to invest in machinery—men who can grasp the exceptional opportunity for engaging in this business NOW—a business VITAL to the country's prosperity and growth.

## Immigration Compels Immediate Action!

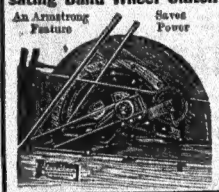
Hundreds of thousands of families are settling throughout Canada, and every homestead requires a pure supply of fresh water. Creeks, lakes, ponds and shallow wells, now contaminated in every locality, are being condemned by health authorities. And the drilled well is the people's only alternative. Today, there is ten times more drilling to be done than men to do it. Enter this profitable field, simplify the work with

## Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery

Built for Service Since 1867—Cuts the Cost—Trebles the Profits

**Armstrong** Well-Drilling Machinery affords you the quickest and easiest way to turn the Canadian water scarcity into profits. It does more work at less expense than any other drilling machinery in existence.

### Patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch



By actual test Armstrong machines average 92 feet per day in solid rock, using 6½ gallons of fuel on work where other machines average only 63 feet on 11 gallons. Armstrong gives 46 per cent more efficiency at 32 per cent less fuel.

For nearly half a century Armstrong Machinery has been noted for its unequalled durability, also for its simplicity of construction and operation. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch—which does away with lost motion—is one of the greatest improvements ever made in well-drilling designs. This clutch and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, balance wheels, cast brakes, cams, bumpers, treadle beams, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and ratchets. Produces ideal elliptic drilling motion with absolute minimum friction. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. Only one gear and pinion. We make gasoline and steam outfits—traction and non-traction, walking beam, spudding rigs, rotaries and combination outfits—a machine for any depth, every formation. Outfits furnished with power or without. We furnish famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever of drilling end of machine. Changes instantly and absolutely controls speed of engine. Sensitive as steam power. Our engine removes last objection to gasoline power for drilling. Broad guarantee protects you fully. A branch now in Saskatoon to take care of our Dominion trade. Confer with us on any technical question. **WRITE FOR BIG 184-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG**—The book fully explains well drilling and made big successes with little or no experience. If you are interested in well drilling write for this book. Sent free on receipt of 12c to cover postage. **ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 612 Second Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask., Home Office and Factory, Waterloo, Iowa**



"I clear \$50 a day above expenses, right along."  
THOS. KELLEY.

### Why Well Drilling Beats Threshing

An Armstrong Well Drilling Outfit costs from one-half to one-third that of a threshing outfit, can be operated every day in the year, and pays from two to three times the profit. Proving wonderfully attractive to threshermen, farmers, railroad men—to all seeking steady work and a profitable business of their own. Complete outfits furnished with or without power. (76)

## ROBLIN GOVERNMENT OPPOSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—The debate was resumed in the legislature yesterday on the resolution of Harvey Simpson that such amendment should be made to "The Manitoba Election Act" to enable women to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly.

J. C. Harvey, Dauphin, saw no reason why this resolution should be introduced at this time as the matter was not an issue between the two parties, nor in the House, nor in the country. He was surprised that the resolution mentioned only economic conditions, whilst he considered women were intellectually superior to men. The resolution began with whereases and had all the earmarks of being an opposition resolution. It was not an issue before the House. Should it become an issue he was prepared to discuss it.

### No Immediate Demand

L. McMeans, Winnipeg South, did not think there was any country in the civilized world where ladies had a more beneficial position than in Canada, nor where their rights were better protected. However, he was not aware of any immediate demand for such legislation so far as the province was concerned. When women did ask this responsibility he was prepared to accede to it.

The premier said the discussion was getting away to an abstract question, and he was therefore compelled to move the adjournment of the debate because there were concrete and live questions before the House, and it was necessary that, were they to be disposed of this session, they be attended to.

### Should Not Refuse

T. H. Johnson, Winnipeg West, thought it extremely discourteous to the ladies of the province that the resolution should die or that the motion to adjourn should be the conclusion of the resolution this session. If the women of the province demanded that the franchise should be extended to them, they should not be refused that privilege.

The motion to adjourn was carried, the mover of the resolution, Harvey Simpson, voting with the opposition against the adjournment.

## NO TARIFF AGREEMENT

The following letters from Lord Strathcona and Premier Borden recently appeared in the Press in Great Britain:

"17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.,

"January 31, 1913.

"Sir,—On the 2nd inst. a statement appeared in a London daily paper to the effect that the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada had come to an understanding with the leaders of the Unionist party in the United Kingdom, in regard to the fiscal policy of this country. This statement was so foreign to what I believed to be the truth that an early opportunity was taken of placing the matter before Mr. Borden, and I send you a copy of a letter I have received from him on the question. In the political development of the Empire in recent years no principle has become more firmly established than that each Dominion should be entirely untrammelled in the management of its affairs.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"STRATHCONA."

"Prime Minister's Office, Ottawa,

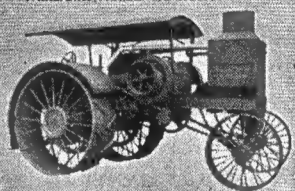
"Canada, January 20, 1913.

"My dear Lord Strathcona,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of January 3, respecting the controversy which has arisen in the United Kingdom respecting the policy of food taxes, in the course of which assertion has been made that I had entered into some understanding, arrangement, or agreement with the leaders of the Unionist party in respect to that question. I hardly need to assure you that any such assertion is most absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. Inasmuch as the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom is a question of domestic concern, we most carefully refrained from discussing the subject in public and from any arrangement, understanding, or agreement with either party thereon.—Believe me, yours faithfully, "R. L. BORDEN."

"The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England."

There is no more sorrowful, moving spectacle than that of the honest workman thrown out of employment through no fault of his own.—Dean of Westminster.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTOR



# Built Right Always Right

The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor is designed and constructed to stand the heavy usage, wear and tear that goes with long, steady, hard, grinding service. It is "BUILT TO LAST" and so add to the prestige all Fairbanks-Morse goods carry.

The power plant consists of the famous Fairbanks-Morse Engine, favorably known to farmers for over 35 years as a dependable, economical power producer. It will develop more than its rated horse-power at any range of speed on cheap fuel oil as well as on gasoline, and is backed by the well-known guarantee of

# FAIRBANKS-MORSE

## SOME FEATURES THAT BRING BIG RETURNS TO THE PURCHASER

With a Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor, \$50 worth of fuel oil will do the same work as \$100 worth of gasoline. (The saving in three seasons' work pays for the tractor). Thorough lubrication is accomplished by force feed, ensuring long life to the working parts. Cooling is efficient on a minimum of water or oil, secured by our sheet steel convertible radiator. Our guarantee covers materials, workmanship and performance. Write for free illustrated catalogue to-day. Our engineers are at your disposal for any information or advice needed.

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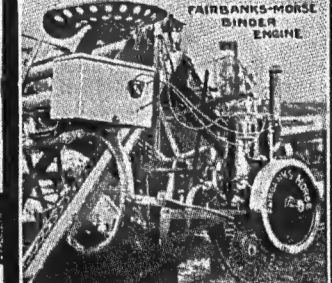
Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P.  
Gasoline Engines, all types, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P.  
Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders.  
Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 1 to 4 Cylinders.  
Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose.  
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FAIRBANKS-MORSE ECLIPSE PUMPER



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# A Western Farmer's Experience

Extract of a letter written from Findlater, Nov. 9, 1912,  
to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Grain Growers' Grain Co.  
Dear Sir,

Findlater, Nov. 9, 1912.

"Well, now, I think I was such a fool to sell my wheat to the elevator, and why did I do it? Just because I couldn't get a car when I was threshing and the elevator man wanted me to take a special bin, which I agreed to. He promised to keep it for me, but when I got there with six loads he didn't have any bin, and I had to sell to him or lose nearly half the price in paying storage. Then he beat me one grade also on the price, where, if I had shipped direct to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited I would have had thirteen or fourteen cents more per bushel for my wheat. I always did ship to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and was always **up in the mouth**. It's The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited for me in the future!"

If all the farmers were just as ready to boost as to knock The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, the growth would be much more rapid. "Turn in and give it a six months' boost"--it's your own company.

*Mail the Coupon and get more particulars*

**The Grain Growers' Grain  
Company Limited**

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.  
Winnipeg - Man.

Please send me full particulars as to Stock, etc.,  
in your Company.

Name .....

Post Office .....

G.G.G.  
12-3-13 Province .....





**Nature Gives No Guarantee!**

No district—however favored in the past—can expect to enjoy immunity from hail for ever. It is proven by experience that every year a locality remains free from hail increases the likelihood of hailstorms in that part of the country the following year.

Our rates for the more favored districts are specially low. The cost being so trifling and the possible damage so great, can you afford to take the risk?

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8

